es, Orphan Asylum, and Massachu-
able Eye and Ear Infirmary, $15.000
on Port and S amau's Aid Society,
Aid Society, Benevolent Fraternity of
Perkins Institute, and Massachusetts
the Blind, Warren Street Chapel,
ovident Association, Young Men's
nion, and Massachusetts Society for
tion of Cruelty to Animals, $10,000
the Home for Aged Colored, $5,000.

ERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE GAMBLERS.

r of The Chicago Tribune:
Feb. 1.—I have perused with a pain-
the numerous articles, editorial and
espondents, upon the subject of gam-
h have recently appeared in THE
other journals, and it seems to me
ght to be wisdom and virtue
the City of Chicago to devise and
e remedy for an evil which is mak-
community a by-word and hissing
the land. The courts seem to be
The villainous pests which are ulcers
politic are well known to the police
l fear,—and if there was an honest
the part of our city authorities to
place too hot for them it could be
your correspondents has suggested
rds who lease their premises for gam-
oses should be looked after by the
is would undoubtedly have a good
I think the Superintendent of the Po
very easily, if he were so disposed,
ery disagreeable for gamblers and
uctioneers. He knows, or ought to
ere they are located. Suppose he
all a patrolman to stand at the en-
each one of these places of busi-
th instructions to warn every
in tow of a roper or steerer, that they
lured into a den of thieves, who are
go through them? If this were done
business would very soon cease to be
and it would not be long before their
would have apartments to rent. The
elected for this duty should be men
bone, not subject to attacks of "mis-
ntity." If there are not such men on
hey can be easily found.
erfuges and pleas of want of knowl-
e part of our police authorities in re-
ese matters are an insult to the intelli-
e people, whose servants they are,
should be such an expression of opin-
he people as will force these servants
r duty; let them understand that if
no effect, "We, the people," propose
virtue of stones; that they must do
or "step down and out," and give
ose who will.
LEON.

PLACE AUX DAMES.

r of The Chicago Tribune:
, Feb. 2.—Some five years ago Lin-
was in charge of a Mr. Prince (or at
ned to be) during the winter, and while
arge the ice was kept in first-class con-
ll games were strictly confined to the
north pond, while the first or south
reserved for ladies and gentlemen pre-
have a quiet, pleasant time. "Con-
Now the first pond is given up to some
for playing "Curl," while our sons
hters are compelled to go to the second
ere all the roughs of the city go to play
es, and where ladies are not safe. Can-
otchmen be made to move to the sec-
, so the first can be reserved for ladies
emen? If Mr. Benson has the thing
he certainly ought to change the
f running things, for if he trusts it to
e of a Police Captain called "Mahr,"
there, it will never be changed.
JUSTICE.

MARRIAGES.

-ISHAM—In Chicago, Feb. 2, by the Rev. C.
, Mr. Willard M. Wood and Miss Clara R.

Y—ABDILL—Feb. 1, at the residence of the
ier, in this city, by the Rev. Dr. Kittredge,
s J. Bryley and Mary M. Abdill. No cards.

DEATHS.

N—On her way home from Clifton Springs, N.
Jenson, of consumption, at the Hatch House,
taken to Norway, Ia.
S—At Waukegan, Jan. 31, 1875, at 4:20 p. m.,
otion of the lungs, Aggie J. Davlin, the really
ife of George F. B. Collins
"Another brilliant on God's bosom."
requiem high mass, and from thence to ceme-
ing at Calvary at 10 a. m. this day. All friends
invited.
NELL—Jan. 11, at his residence, No. 97 West
, Chicago, Peter McDonnell, in the 55th year
Deceased was born in the County Ferma-
and.
e (N. Y.) papers please copy.
—Jan. 21, at Jacksonville, Fla., of consump-
J. Miner, aged 41 years.
oit and Buffalo papers please copy.
LL—In this city, Feb. 1, of consumption,
dence of his mother, 24 Sullivan-st., James Car-
22 years.
Wednesday, 3d inst., by cars to Calvary.
VIN—Accidentally killed at Hooley's Theatre,
ht of Feb. 1, 1875, John T. Goodwin, aged 25
ngest son of John Goodwin.
from the residence of his parents, 161 Western-
ues, corner of Jackson-st., Wednesday, the 3d
quiem high mass at St. Jarlath's Church, thence
Calvary Cemetery.
imore and New York papers please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Centaur Liniments
allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper is for animals. Price 50 cents; large bottles $1.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.
UR AUCTION SALE OF
OTS & SHOE
or Wednesday, Feb. 3,
a very attractive one, as we shall
FINE LINE OF GOODS FOR
SALES.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By HODGES & CO.
638 West Lake-st.
RSDAY, Feb. 4, at 10 a. m.,
AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
28 WEST MONROE-ST.,
etween Green and Peoria, we shall sell
ntire Contents of the 3-story Brick,
rooms completely furnished, consisting of one
Piano (Rosewood), Brussells and Ingrain Car-
Parlor, Dining, Sitting, and Chamber Furni-
, Crockery, Glassware, Plated Ware, &c., &c.
d Laundry Utensils. Look out for bargains.
e and without reserve.
WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers,
638 West Lake-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
ESROOMS, 1 6 EAST MADISON-ST.
ESDAY MORNING, Feb. 3, at 9½ o'clock,
ACKAGES GLASS,
ASKS WHITE GRANITE WARE,
ARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS,
HOLD GOODS, CARPETS, STOVES, &c.
ON, BUGGIES, AND HARNESS,
AT 108 EAST MADISON-ST.
THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at 9½ o'clock,
TRADE SALE.
DRY GOODS.
CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,
HS, CASSIMERES, AND FLANNELS,
OTS and SHOES,
AT 108 EAST MADISON-ST.

WELL, WILLIAMS & CO.,
204 and 206 East Madison-st.
ESDAY, at 9½ o'clock, AN IM-
MENSE STOCK of
ture and Household Goods,
of a great variety of Parlor Suits, Marble-Top
t Chamber Sets, Tables, Lounges, Sofas,
ice Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, and General
e. The goods must be sold, and purchasers
cided bargains at this sale.
ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO.

S. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
27 East Washington-st.
GOODS AND NOTIONS
AT AUCTION
ESDAY MORNING, Feb. 3, at 9½ o'clock.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
27 East Washington-st.

By LEONARD & CO.,
ison-st., (opposite McVicker's Theatre).
EMONS.
RSDAY, Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock, at 81 MADI-
40 Boxes Prime Lemons will be sold without
lots to suit the trade.
LEONARD & CO., Auctioneers.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1875. NUMBER 165.

DRESS GOODS.

BLACK
DRESS GOODS!
Field, Leiter & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.,
CALL ATTENTION TO FRESH LINES
BLACK GRENADINES,
CASHMERES,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
DIAGONALS,
BASKET CLOTHS,
SICILIAN POPLINS,
BLACK AND WHITE BRILLIANTES,
BLACK AND WHITE ENG. AND AMERICAN
PRINTS,
JUST OPENED, AT
POPULAR PRICES!

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS!
To order, from medium to finest grades. Full lines in stock of our own manufacture. We are prepared to make Shirts to order in eight hours, when necessary.
WILSON BROS.,
MEN'S FURNISHERS,
67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago.
Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
ADELPHI
THEATRE
Ladies' Night at the Adelphi
TO-NIGHT.
A CROWD OF FASHIONABLES, and a MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME.

SEGARS.

FOR
IMPORTED SEGARS
OF ALL THE
POPULAR BRANDS,
CONSTANTLY ARRIVING, and ALWAYS FRESH,
GO TO
C. TATUM,
WINE MERCHANT,
146 East Madison-st.

IRON WORKS.

TO WATER & GAS COMPANIES.
GLOUCESTER IRON WORKS,
GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J.
DAVID S. BROWN, Pres. JAMES P. MICHELLON, Sec. BENJ. CHEW, Treas. WM. SEXTON, Supt.
Office, Philadelphia, 6 North Seventh-st.
Cast Iron Gas and Water Pipes, Cast Iron Flange Heating and Steam Pipes, Stop Valves for Water or Gas, all sizes,
FIRE HYDRANTS,
Gas Holders, Telescopic or Single,
Castings and Wrought Iron Work of all kinds, for Gas Works.

COAL.

HARD and SOFT
COAL,
Of the best quality, delivered promptly and in good order in all parts of the city and on cars, by
J. L. HATHAWAY,
OFFICE AND YARD,
Corner Market and Randolph-sts.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

10 Pr Cent
DISCOUNT on all Garments ordered of us during January and February, 1875.
EDWARD ELY & CO.,
Importing Tailors, Chicago, Ill.
[ESTABLISHED 1854.]

FINANCIAL.

SNYDACKER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Removed to 93 & 95 Clark-st.,
(REAPER BLOCK).

MONEY! MONEY!
$1,000, $5,000, $7,700, $10,000 and $25,000 to loan on city property. $25,000 for six months. Purchase Money Notes bought.
A. S. PALMER, JR.,
Rooms 16 and 17, 94 Washington-st.

COLLECTION AGENCY.

HOW
Is it possible to succeed if at the end of each year your profits are absorbed in overdue paper? You may replace stock, but you establish the basis of bankrupt courts and your own downfall. Being as prompt to place collections as to sell, is business. FRASIER'S COLLECTION AGENCY, corner State and Monroe-sts.

CUTLERY.

"Cutlery."
Warranted good or no sale. "SPENCER,"
58 State-st., near Randolph.

LAUNDRIES.

Laundry.
OFFICES—[illegible] Dearborn-st., [illegible] Michigan-st., [illegible] West Madison-st.

LOVERS' PERJURIES.

Though Jove Laughs at Them, the Law Doesn't.

So Mr. Tilton Presses Hard upon the Plymouth Pastor.

His Direct Testimony at Last Concluded.

Mr. Evarts Begins the Cross-Examination.

The Love-Letters Introduced and Read.

A Brief History of the Tiltons' Married Life.

How the Changes in His Religious Views Took Place.

Court-Room Scenes---The Crowd Diminished by Bad Weather.

COURT-ROOM SCENES.

MOIST UNPLEASANT BODIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The streets to-day were purified by a tremendous fall of rain, which flushed sewers, cleaned gutters, and foamed down the streets like mountain torrents. Perhaps this cause had its effect in the diminished attendance of Peris at the gate of the City-Court Paradise. The falling off was very manifest, and the few steaming creatures who filled the corridors with ghostly and unwholesome vapors hung about the entrance like cripples at the door of an hospital. But, though the attendance outside was much smaller, the congregation within the perspiring walls of the court-room quite equaled the abnormal attendance of yesterday. Flavorish suggestions of wet ginghams and india-rubber overshoes told with mute eloquence of the climate and its condition. The consequence was a marked acerbity on the part of the officers, general ill-humor among the lawyers, gruffness in the bearing of the learned Judge, and an ill-repressed tendency to sneeze among the audience.

THE EFFECT OF TILTON'S TESTIMONY ON THE COMMUNITY.

Tilton's remarkable testimony yesterday was the theme of universal comment. Such a horrible story as he had to tell had never been told before so painfully and with such distress. It borders on the impossible, while it is certainly without the bounds of however vigorous—however devilish—an invention. The rugged pathos with which it was told, the awful wrenching of heart-strings which it demonstrated, the deathly pallor of Tilton, the crimson face of Beecher, the apathy of the wives, and the revulsion of the appalled audience from a scene too terrible ever to forget, impressed itself with awful distinctness upon all who witnessed it. Even the Judge shuddered on the bench, and the jurymen huddled together.

TO-DAY,

of course, everybody felt that the worst was over. Tilton's lightened face indicated how greatly his very soul had been relieved by the discharge of its gravest and most terrible secret. By coincidence, the features of his adversary never looked so sombre, so full of heartsick anxiety. The shadow of death seems to have fallen upon him. A film covered his blue eyes like a mystic veil, and upon his face was a look of perpetual longing. Troubles have spiritualized his being. The grossness is melting out of him, and the fires of refinement promise, by and by, to bare the heart which glows within his fleshy bulk. Mrs. Beecher was very ill to-day. Her pinched and careworn features were set in their usual rigid defiance of scrutiny. The only way in which suffering showed itself consisted in a weary sigh which every now and then escaped her, the tired movement of her hand, and her pathetic glances at the troubled front of her husband. Just before the proceedings commenced,

THE PETTICOAT CONSTABULARY

marched the prisoner into court. A bright, hectic flush burned on Mrs. Tilton's face and a weird brightness glittered in her eyes. Either fever rioted in her blood, or a very unwholesome state of mind was hers to-day. The turnkeys were in quadruplicate force, Judge Morse following the hollow square that swept his daughter-in-law to the battle-field. Mrs. Shearman looks jaded and exhausted, but Mrs. Field's official bearing was as serene and her face as relentless as ever. Tilton, all the clearer and brighter for being purged of the loathsome confession which startled us yesterday, showed as well a nicer poise and a wiser self-repression. What his enemies yesterday ascribed to frivolous egotism was heart-break. His love for his wife is the spectral flame which flickers above all the material reck of this tragedy. He closes his eyes to the empty and torturing world, and sees only the happiness which once wrapt him,—a home whose ruin his God (so he cries) is unable to repair.

HE IS AS MOODY AND AS WILD

as the possessed creature who lived among tombs and held solitary converse with the dead. They bring his lost wife into court day after day, that perhaps he may see a phantom love wooing him, and so forget the awful present in a clutch at the vanished past. She, poor soul, giddy from dexterous handling, and shaken by the heavings of a terrible passion, is as stone to the man who smiles and simpers, while the

AGONIES OF DAMNATION

wring the man whose punishment is that he loves her still. Tilton's testimony to-day contained one popular sensation, and, as usual, it was at the expense of the Beecherian Hot-Gospeler, Benjamin Franklin Tracy. Fullerton, whose devotion to his client includes the delight of squaring accounts with an old foe, reserved the further exposure of Tracy as a processional bonne bouche. After leading his client through arid plains of negative testimony, he brought him to the very doors of the Investigation Committee. There arrived, the defense, through Evarts, made a renewed battle to prevent any more exhibition of the

CURIOUS MUSEUM

which Tracy is pleased to call his conscience. But Fullerton was fierce with the desire to finish his adversary, and, therefore, after fighting with unusual vigor, obtained a rule admitting the grotesque story. Tilton, upon this, bore witness that Tracy, with tears in his eyes, while the Committee was sitting, approached him and told him that his case was a strong one, and, with many solemn pledges, assured him that the Committee would accept any charge against Beecher except one so grave as to make it impossible for him ever thereafter to reappear in Plymouth pulpit. This, coming via Tilton from Beecher's recognized agent, and involving the Committee of Beecher's own creation, first

FILLED THE COURT WITH AMAZEMENT,

and then directed all eyes at that eminent divine. Beecher did not bear the scrutiny without distress. He ran his fingers through his hair, and a wave of blood rolled up to the crown of his head. For some reason, the audience appeared to decline the hazard of believing that Tracy wept, but the graver charge that he desired Tilton to modify his admittedly true statement merely to make it possible for Beecher to remain in Brooklyn, struck the towers of Plymouth with such an earthquake shock that they reeled. The hour of recess fairly tingled with the discussion of this grave statement. Tracy's previous operations as a confidential agent for Beecher had been exposed by Moulton and Woodruff. No hesitation, therefore, was expressed in the popular acceptance of Tilton's further and more injurious showing. The first hour after the recess was spent in reading and filing some of the letters which passed between Tilton and his wife, which were first published in your columns. Of course, it fell upon Fullerton to read them. Neither correspondent could detract from the exquisite manner in which he discharged his delicate task. Every latent beauty, every tender sentiment, blushed out in his delivery, as if it were a young flame set afloat on a moonlit stream. Even to the frozen heart of Elizabeth Tilton did his sorrowful phrazing penetrate. She colored with a richer and holier flush, until one of her own caressing messages to her husband spoke to her like the memory of a dead child.

THEN SHE BURST INTO TEARS,

and wept bitterly, while the faint procession of vanished love was wafted from her view. When the last letter had been read and identified, Judge Fullerton looked at the Court Clerk and said, "That's all." Tilton turned in his chair, and, for the first time during the trial, flushed up to his forehead. It was the end of his journey under guidance, and the beginning of a rush unpiloted through the rapids of cross-examination. The audience expressed a general sigh, such as pervades a theatre when the curtain falls upon one heart-shaking act with the prospect of another full of greater possibilities. Fullerton had only taken his seat when Evarts rose and began the inquisition, which, it is promised, will scatter the plaintiff's story in a thousand fragments.

THE DRIFT OF EVARTS' QUESTIONING

was to prove that, while Elizabeth Tilton had married steadfast in the faith of her childhood, her husband had strayed into desires innumerable, and withered the promise of his youth by exposure to evil influences. The further purpose of the cross-examination was to establish a footing of credibility for Mrs. Tilton by showing how sweet, how true, how loveable she is by her husband's testimony. In sharp contrast, it was intended to protect Tilton's growing unbeliefs, his worldly ambitions, and the sourness of temper which business failures had induced consecutively. Evarts proceeded to trace the differences which according to the theory of the defense estranged Tilton from Beecher and filled the former with his diabolical purpose of destroying the latter. This just was touched upon when the Court announced an adjournment.

The direct examination which ended to-day has effected a very positive impression. It is true that a great deal of it had been anticipated in the two statements made by Tilton, but the jury professed to present their minds in a clear state, and for the first time, so far as they were concerned, were facts enunciated to them, and, to make it more memorable, by Tilton himself.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

SYNOPTICAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—To-day was one of the most interesting days of the great trial in Brooklyn, and was in striking contrast with the previous two days of Mr. Tilton's examination. The witness testified to his action regarding the Bacon letter, and toward the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee. A few of the letters which passed between Mr. Tilton and his wife before the alleged commission of the crime were introduced to influence the jury in the question of damages. The cross-examination then began, Mr. Evarts conducting it, and by him the religious views of the witness were drawn out and made to compare with those of his wife and Mr. Beecher. The cross-examination will be continued to-morrow.

THE ABIDING INTEREST.

Rain and dangerous walking had no effect to-day upon those whose interest in the trial has been excited to the utmost pitch, and who attend it daily. At 11 o'clock the court-room was fully as crowded as it has been at any time during the past four weeks, while the corridors were darker, and the unkempt company of men and boys filling it were wet and more unruly than usual. The trial-room was warmer and cosier than before.

THE NOTORIOUS ALL PRESENT.

At 11 o'clock all the lawyers on both sides, except Messrs. Evarts and Fullerton, were in their places. Tilton had just entered alone, as usual, and was removing his great coat. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher had been in their seats nearly fifteen minutes, which was unusual, for they generally arrive a few minutes late. Mr. Beecher, while waiting, read a letter which had been just handed him, and his wife, who was dressed entirely in black, conversed with one of the Plymouth delegation. Mrs. Tilton, too, was in her place earlier than usual.

A RED SHAWL AND AN UNMASKED FACE.

She wore a very conspicuous red shawl, and was unveiled during the entire day. Mrs. Tilton, with the exception of the morning session, had been present ever since her husband began to testify. She was accompanied to-day by her friends, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Shearman, and Mrs. Ovington, all of whom Mr. Beecher pleasantly saluted as they entered the Court-room.

Considerable inquiry was caused by the presence of two ladies in the audience, one of them a middle-aged lady and the other a young and fashionably-dressed girl. It was said that the latter was Bessie Turner, but those who knew Miss Turner say that it was not. These ladies had been in the Court-room since a quarter before 10, and they remained until recess.

TILTON CALMER, YET TEARFUL.

Mr. Tilton was even more self-possessed to-day than he was the day before, as his answers in the cross-examination proved. He was almost invariably passive, but, during the reading of the correspondence between himself and his wife, tears filled his eyes, and he sat picking imaginary lint from his clothes. Mrs. Tilton only looked at her husband during the more important parts of his testimony, and then she hardly raised her head. When Mr. Tilton said that he had never coerced his wife, and spoke of her having a will of her own, she held her head down, and appeared to be laughing behind her veil. The other ladies, at this point, turned to her and seemed much amused. Except on this occasion, and once or twice when Mr. Tilton was very ready in his replies to Mr. Evarts, her face was quiet and almost without expression.

TRACY LOADING UP.

The absence of Mr. Tracy was explained yesterday by his associates, who say that he is preparing the opening for the defense.

The spectators in the gallery were [illegible] age much older than those who have been seen in that part of the court-room during the great trial. The greater part of them yesterday were middle-aged or elderly men of ordinary, respectable appearance. At times they appeared deeply interested in the proceedings, but during the greater part of the day they seemed to be engaged in looking at the counsel, jurymen, and ladies, rather than listening to the testimony. It was a damp gallery, and many of its occupants appeared to have come to the Court-House without umbrellas. Wet overcoats folded over the front railing were suggestive of dewdrops trickling down from them upon the heads of the Plymouth party below. Were it not for the foulness of the air in the gallery, it would be perhaps the most comfortable place in the court, as the spectators are not allowed to overcrowd as they overcrowd the lower floor, where they are so closely packed that it is almost impossible for men to refrain from pushing for more room.

TILTON'S TALE EAGERLY LISTENED TO.

Mr. Tilton's evidence to-day was not startling, but, from beginning to end, the interest in it was not once allowed to droop. His testimony first adverted to the Congregational Council in 1874—to the time when Mr. Tilton first heard of its organization and what followed. The familiar occurrences surrounding the famous Bacon letter were lightly touched upon. It was soon after this that Tilton last met and spoke to Mr. Beecher. He told Mr. Beecher on that occasion that Dr. Bacon had called him (Mr. Tilton) a knave and a liar, and a creature of Mr. Beecher's magnanimity, and added that Mr. Beecher must deny Dr. Bacon's statements or be (Mr. Tilton) would. Mr. Beecher made no reply and went away. Until they met in the court-room the two men did not again see each other. The letter from Mr. Tilton to Mr. Beecher, dated in May, 1874, was introduced, in which the writer wrote that he had heard from Mr. Carpenter that Mr. Beecher desired to offer Mr. Tilton pecuniary aid. The letter closed by declining the money directly or indirectly, and Mr. Fullerton read it with the grieved expression which the writer evidently intended to convey. Another communication, written to Mr. Shearman and other members of Plymouth Church, was read. It contained quotations from the Bacon letter, and said that if it was desired to try Tilton for the charges against him, he would appear at the bar of Plymouth Church and answer them. This brought the examination to the events connected with the Plymouth Investigation Committee. The witness said that Mrs. Tilton first informed him of the Committee's existence about 10 o'clock one night early in July. The letter of Mr. Beecher appointing the Committee appeared in the newspapers the same evening, and Mrs. Tilton left home on the day when it was published. The examination then went back to the time when Bessie Turner entered Mr. Tilton's house. The witness knew her as Lizzie McDermott, "a little waif of a thing," as he described her. When asked whether the stories about his having acted improperly toward the girl were true or false, he replied, emphatically: "Not a word of truth in it, nor a fact for its foundation—pure fiction." Debate arose regarding the next topic, which was about one of the proposed reports of Mr. Tilton to the Investigating Committee.

THE LAWYERS MAKE FACES AT EACH OTHER SOME MORE.

Judge Neilson was at first inclined to rule out the details of the interview at which that report was suggested, as asserted, by Mr. Tracy, but Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Beach brought to bear very strong arguments for its admission, and finally won their point. Judge Fullerton then announced that the direct examination was ended, with the exception of the reading of some letters written prior to the alleged commission of adultery. These would be read later. Mr. Evarts, who was to conduct the cross-examination, decidedly objected to that arrangement. A heated but amusing skirmish of words followed this misunderstanding. Mr. Beach said that the counsel for plaintiff would be obliged to occupy the next few hours in examining all the letters, 300 or 400 in number, and they would introduce afterward the few they desired to read.

"You must introduce them before I cross-examine," exclaimed Mr. Evarts, decidedly, emphasizing with equal force every word and syllable.

"No—we—won't—introduce—them—before—you—cross-examine!" replied Mr. Beach, jerking out each word with a shake of the head.

"We'll see," rejoined Mr. Beecher's senior counsel, in a drawling, school-boy fashion, which was exceedingly funny.

After Mr. Beach had responded, "We will see," there seemed to be nothing further to say, and Judge Neilson, apparently amused by the quarrel, suggested that there ought to be some way to agree. Mr. Fullerton replied that plaintiff's counsel had hundreds of letters, but wished to introduce about a score of them. There was a momentary pause, both sides being stubborn and determined not to compromise. Then Mr. Evarts said, with a yawn, "Well, gents, we have nothing to do with your case."

"Thank you for that," retorted Mr. Fullerton, shortly, while Mr. Beach added, "We have considerable to do with yours."

This provoked the first laughter of the day, in which all the counsel joined. It was finally agreed to adjourn until 2 o'clock, it being then about 12:30. After recess the direct examination was continued.

THEIR LOVE WAS LIKE THE LAVA-FLOOD.

Mr. Tilton said that during his lecturing tours he wrote to his wife every day, and she wrote to him as often. About twenty of the letters written in 1867 and 1868 were then read by Mr. Fullerton. They are the poetical letters of love between the plaintiff and his wife which have been so much commented on, and Mr. Fullerton threw into the reading of them much sympathy and fervor.

MR. EVARTS CROSS-EXAMINES.

The direct examination was concluded without further questioning at 3:05. Interesting as had been the morning session, it was reserved for the later hours of the day to develop one of the most striking features of the trial,—the cross-examination of Theodore Tilton by William M. Evarts. Mr. Evarts arose slowly from his seat, and, without formality, put his first question, while Mr. Tilton changed his position and answered it with composure. The questioning was unbroken by any misunderstanding until Mr. Tilton was asked whether Mrs. Tilton's residence had been at Mr. Ovington's since she separated from him. He declined to say that it had been, and finally said: "Her residence is at my house." Then Mr. Evarts asked the witness what he meant when he said that his age was about 39, to which Mr. Tilton replied that he meant exactly what he said. After this there were frequent sharp exchanges of words between the examiner and the plaintiff, but always in good nature, Mr. Evarts being invariably suave and Mr. Tilton extremely dignified.

PAST-TENSE PANEGYRIC.

Mr. Tilton did not lose an opportunity to praise his wife, and once, when asked whether she enjoyed and sought the company of people with great minds, he replied: "No. She rather went to the lowly and unfortunate. She was a lovely woman."

"I agree with you," commented Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Tilton's religious views were next inquired about. Mr. Evarts examined him closely on that subject, desiring to show that Mr. Tilton's change in belief had caused his wife much sorrow, and that there was also a great difference in the religious views of Messrs. Tilton and Beecher. The political controversies between the two men were next taken up, and the event following the Cleveland Convention, when Mr. Tilton severely attacked Mr. Beecher, was reviewed. Before this subject was exhausted, the hour of adjournment arrived, and the examination was abruptly broken off.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

THE ATTENDANCE LARGE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The heavy rain-storm did not prevent the usual crowd from attending the Brooklyn City Court, where the Tilton-Beecher trial is in progress. Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Tubbs, and Mrs. Shearman were present.

TILTON'S NARRATIVE CONTINUED.

Promptly at the appointed hour the Court was formally opened, and Mr. Tilton continued his story. He said: I first heard of the promised Council of the Church—I think in the early part of November, 1873—from Mr. Beecher, in Mr. Moulton's house. He told me trouble had arisen out of my speech in the church and the publishing of a card by Halliday in the New York papers. He told me certain papers had been sent him in relation to the Church Council. He said that Councils were dangerous things, and that no person could tell where they would end. He also said to me: "Theodore, this will all end well, if you will not give any information to Dr. Storrs or act against me." We had a conversation subsequent to this in the street one night. Beecher made a speech in Plymouth Church, relating to Dr. Storrs. Mr. Beecher met Mr. Moulton and me, and said that his church was going to stand alone, and not unite with the other two churches in the Council.

THE BACON LETTER

was published in June, 1874, but I have never met Mr. Beecher since the publication of the Bacon letter.

I had a conversation with Beecher in Moulton's library in April, 1874, about the Bacon charges, in which I was called "knave" and "dog." I told Beecher he must reply to these charges. He made no reply to this whatever. Mr. Shearman was then present and made an apology for having insulted Mrs. Tilton in public. When Beecher left Shearman remained behind. Beecher was summoned by telegraph to Moulton's house. This was the last interview I had with Beecher, to the best of my recollection. [A letter produced.] This was written by me and sent to Beecher May 2, 1874.

The letter was read and placed in evidence. It related to his refusal to accept a sum of money from Beecher to proceed with his family to Europe and remain for a number of years.

TILTON'S REPLY TO THE BACON LETTER.

A letter, dated May 4, 1873, was also read by ex-Judge Fullerton, addressed to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Halliday, and Mr. Shearman, informing them of the statement made by Dr. Bacon after the adjournment of the Church Council, and asking that he (Tilton) should be summoned before the Examining Committee to answer to the charge of slandering the pastor. The letter is as follows:

BROOKLYN, May 4, 1874.—*The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Pastor of Plymouth Church, the Rev. S. B. Halliday, Associate Pastor, and Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, Clerk*—GENTS: I address through you to the church of which you are officers the following statement, which you are at liberty to communicate to the church through the Examining Committee, or in any other mode, private or public. The Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., LL.D., Moderator of the Congregational Council, has seen fit since the adjournment of that body to proclaim, publish, and reiterate with signal emphasis and weight of something like official authority, a grave declaration, which I here quote, namely: "It was for Plymouth Church," he says, "to vindicate its pastor against a damaging imputation from one of its members, but with great alacrity, the pastor himself consenting, threw away the opportunity of vindication." "The act," he continued, "in which Plymouth Church threw away the opportunity of vindicating its pastor was what gave occasion for the remonstrances from neighboring churches." "There are many," he says, "also, not in Brooklyn, but elsewhere, who felt that that church had not fairly met the question, and by evading the issue had thrown away the opportunity of vindicating its pastor."

The Moderator's declaration is thus made three times over that Plymouth Church, in dealing with my case, threw away its opportunity of vindicating its pastor. This declaration, so emphatically repeated by the chief mouthpiece of the Council, and put forth by him, apparently as an exposition of the Council's views, compels me, as the third party to the controversy, to choose between two alternatives: One of these is to remain contentedly in the dishonorable position of a man who denies to a former pastor an opportunity for the vindication of that pastor's character, an offense the more heinous because an unsullied character and reputation are requisites to his sacred office. The other alternative is for me to restore to his church their last opportunity for his vindication by presenting myself voluntarily for the same trial to which the church would have the power to summon me if I were a member,—a suggestion which, judging from my past experience, will subject me afresh to the unjust imputation of reviving a scandal for the suppression of which I have made more sacrifices than all other persons. Between these two alternatives, which are all that the Moderator leaves me, and are both equally repugnant to my feelings, my duty requires me to choose the second. I, therefore, give you notice that, if the pastor, or Examining Committee, or the church as a body, desire to repossess the opportunity which the Moderator laments that you have thrown away, I hereby restore to you this last opportunity as freely as if you had never parted with it. I authorize you, if such be your pleasure, to cite me at any time within the next thirty days to appear at the bar of Plymouth Church for trial on the charge heretofore made against me, namely: that of circulating scandals derogatory to the Christian integrity of the pastor, and injurious to the reputation of the church. My only stipulation concerning the trial is, that it shall not be held with closed doors, nor in the absence of the pastor. I regret keenly that the Moderator has imposed on me the necessity for making this communication, for nothing but necessity would extort it. The practical good which I seek to achieve by this proposition is that, whether accepted or declined, it will in either case effectually put an end forever to the Moderator's grave charge that Plymouth Church has been deprived, through me, of an opportunity to vindicate its pastor, or that its pastor has been by any act of mine deprived of any opportunity to vindicate himself. Yours truly,

THEODORE TILTON.

THE PLYMOUTH INVESTIGATION.

The witness continued: In the early part of July, 1872, I first heard of the appointment of the Committee to wait upon me with regard to the scandal.

Mr. Fullerton here read the correspondence calling for an investigation of the charges by the Church Committee.

Witness resuming: I first saw the letter calling for the Committee on the night before it was published, in the hands of Mrs. Cleveland. My wife was then with me, but she left the house after the publication of this letter; I think, on on the morning of July 11. She did not leave against my will. She had a will of her own, and acted upon it. At the same time I did not restrain her. There were three or four reports prepared for the Committee, and I prepared two of them. The preparation of the short report was as follows: Mrs. Tilton informed me on the 8th of July, that she had been down before the Committee of the Church in relation to what passed between me and Dr. Bacon.

A long argument here ensued on the right of the witness to state what was told him by his wife as to what occurred before the Committee. Mr. Evarts objected to the question, and the objection was sustained by the Court.

The witness then continued: I do not remember that the tripartite agreement was ever a subject of conversation between Beecher and me.

BESSIE TURNER

was a girl who came to our house under the name of Lizzie McDermott, about fifteen years ago. She came to my house through the means of an old Sunday-school teacher, either of mine or Mrs. Tilton. I don't know whether she resided continually in the house until after my return from the West, in 1867. Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Moulton made an arrangement for sending her to school some time in January, 1871. Mr. Beecher, from first to last, never denied his criminal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton. Whenever he spoke of it, he always said she was not the person to blame. Bessie Turner's age, I think, was about 15 or 16 when she left us in 1871. There is not a word of truth in the statement that I carried her from her bed to mine. No improper conduct was ever exhibited by me towards her. [Shown a paper.] I think I showed this report and another to Gen. Tracy. I put both of them in the hands of Mr. Moulton. I prepared this one at the suggestion of Gen. Tracy. Gen. Tracy told me that I need have no anxiety concerning it; that Mrs. Tilton had gone down to the Committee from Mrs. Ovington's house; that previous to the assembling of the Committee he (Gen. Tracy) had

INSTRUCTED HER WHAT TO SAY,

and how to say it; that he had put the questions to her that she might make no blunders; that she came before the Committee to deny everything; that there had been no wrong between herself and Mr. Beecher, and that there had been no proposition of wrong towards her, and that there was no foundation whatever for the scandal; and Gen. Tracy, in making this narrative, wept, and he said: "Now, if you take the right advantage of Mrs. Tilton's appearance before the Committee, now is the opportunity of suppressing the scandal forever." What the General said to me made a great impression on my mind and I said: "If there is a chance of saving Elizabeth, heaven knows I would be only too glad to avail myself of it," and I told him I would allow him to explain the method of procedure. I said: "Here are a number of gentlemen, and they can summon whom they choose, and the Committee will be bound to make a report on the basis of what these people choose to put down before the Committee to the advantage of all parties." That was Gen. Tracy's theory, and I told him I would co-operate with that. Gen. Tracy then asked me what sort of a report would satisfy me, and I told him I would stand by any report which would do me no injustice and reinstate Elizabeth. He said: "You may make any kind of a report you choose which does not charge Mr. Beecher with adultery or crime; that would keep him from maintaining his position in the pulpit," and he offered to procure the passage of such a report. In accordance with this I prepared two reports—a short and long one—and I presented both to Moulton, and I said I would be pleased with either. Mrs. Tilton was best pleased with the long one.

CONTROVERSY ABOUT CERTAIN LETTERS.

Mr. Evarts said he did not propose to cross-examine this witness until the other side had put in all their testimony.

Judge Neilson asked counsel for the prosecution if they could not place another witness on the stand to occupy the remainder of the day, or else find those letters, if the usual recess was taken immediately.

Mr. Beach said the latter course was impossible, as they had some 200 or 300 letters to examine to find the dozen that were required, but suggested that if the Court allowed them an hour and a half time, they would be able to produce the letters and have them examined and identified one by one.

Mr. Fullerton said he would like to put in evidence, at a later period, with regard to some correspondence between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, in 1870, and, if this was agreed to, his direct examination of witness was not concluded.

Mr. Evarts objected to this being put in at a later stage, and said it should be introduced now.

Mr. Beach said they did not wish to introduce all the correspondence, but desired an opportunity to search for papers required.

Mr. Fullerton promised to have the correspondence ready by to-morrow morning.

To this the Court agreed, and a recess was taken.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. AND MRS. TILTON.

After the recess Mr. Tilton resumed his place on the stand, and continued: I will say the time in October or November I spent on my lecturing-tours, and generally returned in February or March. During those absences I corresponded with my wife every day almost, and she wrote me as frequently. [Handed letters.] These are some letters written to me by my wife during my absence in 1867.

Mr. Fullerton offered letters in evidence and read them. One of them began: "My precious husband," and referred to the manner in which he reproved her, and the sweet way in which he spoke of her. Asking him not to expose himself by long rides on railroad cars, as she could not bear to have him risk his precious life. The letter was signed "Elizabeth." Another letter from Mrs. Tilton to Mr. Tilton, dated Jan. 9, 1867, was also read, full of the most endearing terms toward him. Another referred to a letter from him about a lecture he was delivering, and telling him how much she and the children thought of it. The children and she were happy, she said, in their house. She admonished him to pray that God would protect their love. Another letter was dated Feb. 13, 1867, referring to happiness when their lives were united again, counseling him to break free from the *Independent*, and start a new paper of his own. The witness identified letters written to him in 1868 by his wife. One was dated January, 1868, stating that she learned to love him by loving Jesus. Her waking thoughts and her dreams were of him, and she hoped God would sustain him. Another letter was dated Feb. 4, 1868, telling him that her credit as a financier depended on the manner in which she expended the funds committed to her. A third was written Feb. 13, 1868, imploring blessings on him, and acknowledging the receipt of his letter. A fourth on March 16, 1868, in which she told him she kept the calendar to reckon the time when he should return. She counted on seeing him in a fortnight, and asked him not to disappoint her. "I love you utterly, solemnly, and truly," concluded the letter. A fifth letter was dated Jan. 26, 1869, in which she expressed grief at not being able to mail a line to him on the previous day.

Witness was then shown some letters which he identified as having written to his wife during his absence. The first was dated Feb. 9, 1868, telling her he dreamed of her, and how much he wished to see her every day. Her purity and devotion filled his heart. He regarded the last evening he spent with her as the most memorable in his life. No more groveling in the dust; but he was a man among men, owing to her prayers and influence. Her thoughts, wishes, and words acted on him like magic. Her letters were the dearest he ever had, and were royal in their love. The second was dated Feb. 26, 1868. Her letters had put him in a heat. A bundle of them came together. How he would like to be at home to-day, or have her here. The third letter was written Jan. 27, 1870, and referred to his lecture in the Academy of Music, Pittsburg, before a crowded house. His last week's earnings were sent to Moulton to pay for a share of the *Union* he had purchased. A fourth was from Spingfield, O., Jan. 26, 1870. Told her that what she had said in her letter about financiering had determined him to make her his banker. A fifth letter was written from DesMoines, Ia., Jan. 30, 1870. He felt like a sailor tempest-tossed, and would not be at rest until he reached his home.

The witness then continued. Mrs Tilton had all the money I had, as I sent her all my salary. My letters were usually sent to me when I was detained or delayed on trains, and they would sometimes reach me in bundles. I furnished no money to pay Bessie Turner's expenses when she was at school.

TILTON'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

In reply to Mr. Evarts' questions, Tilton said: From the time I was married until my wife left me, there was no separation of home between us except by my engagements, and once in December, 1870, when my wife went to her mother's for several days. Just preceding this 11th of July when my wife left me, I left the house with intent on separation. On the night she had united with Tracy against me, I left for the purpose of separating. I came back on the night of her appearance before the Committee, and her announcement that the Committee was in existence.

Mr. Evarts—We understand that date to be the 6th of July.

Witness—I was at home when Mrs. Tilton came to the house that night. It was about 10 p. m. I left her and the house about an hour afterward with the purpose of leaving. I returned the next morning to see Gen. Tracy, who gave me such an account of her appearing before the Committee that I went to see her. I think I returned to the house the next day. I remained with my wife thereafter as before. My impression is that I returned the next evening. Mrs. Tilton left on the 11th, I should think about 6 o'clock in the morning, possibly a little later. She woke me up and bade me good-bye, and said she was going to Mr. Ovington's. I went down there, and took breakfast with the family. So far as I have heard she has been there and at other places, but I don't know that that was her residence. I have heard of her being in Connecticut and in New Jersey. I don't understand that her residence is at Mr. Ovington's. I understand it is at my house. [Sensation.] I have never heard of her residing at any other place but Mr. Ovington's. When I said I was about 39, I meant what I said. I was born Oct. 2, 1835. At the time of my marriage, I was connected with the New York *Observer*, and my wife resided at No. 48 Livingston street with her mother, who was then a widow and had no other employment than as a member of that household. I was married when 20. Mrs. Tilton was one or two years older. I became acquainted with her when she was 10 years of age. We were familiar with each other, but I was more familiar with her brother, who was my schoolmate. My attentions to her began when I was 18, so I was well acquainted with her when I married. Up to the time she left me our intercourse was as close and intimate as possible in human affairs. I think my wife had more than a common brain. I was about to say that she had more than an ordinary education.

She was educated at Packer Institute. Regarding literature, etc., she was always fond of books; was the constant patron, and fond of poetry and music. Her opportunities during married life were many. People of cultivation visited the house. She was of a kindly nature, and charitable disposition. My career was that of a journalist and public speaker. My wife participated in my labors, acting as amanuensis for me. She knew all my thoughts, and in earlier years I knew all her thoughts. Her domestic affairs absorbed her time and attention. She was a very liberal, good-hearted, and lovely woman. We were both members of Plymouth Church, she joining in 1851 and I in 1853. We were married in 1855. In the earlier years we entertained the same general religious convictions. We were both teachers in the Sabbath-school. She was connected with the Bethel School in Plymouth Church. Had a mother's class in the same. This extended over a period of several years. She was there for a series of years, but I cannot say how many years; I should not like to give any dates, but it was a long period. The teaching was given Sunday, but she gave more time by way of preparation. Occasionally some of her class would call and see her. She was very notably of an affectionate and sympathetic nature. Regarding her opinions concerning feminine chastity, I think she loves everything good, and hates everything bad. I believe to-day she is a good woman. I have never blamed her, but her betrayer. I have said she was a great champion of the purity of her sex. All that is included in dignity and purity. The interest she had in her sex was in its general elevation.

In regard to Tilton's statement that "Elizabeth was always a stickler for the honor of the sex," which Mr. Evarts read from the testimony, the witness admitted that he made that statement. I have made several statements in regard to this controversy, and have appeared before a committee. My memory of dates is rather below the average. I remember many things by pictures. I should remember this scene, which I am not witnessing, rather by picture than by date; hence, I shall remember it better by picture than by date. I have not suffered any change of sympathetic and religious opinions between me and my wife. I should rather say I have rejoiced in the change. My early ideas of religion were of the strongest Calvinistic stamp. During my later years my views have undergone considerable modification under Beecher's preaching. I don't accept the theory of Christ's deity—of Christ as Jehovah of the world. I abandoned Calvinistic doctrines when I became a member of Plymouth Church. This change in my opinion broke the concurrence of views between my wife and me in regard to religious views. This change produced in my wife's mind in one sense a great deal of unhappiness. She wanted me to believe as she did; wanted my views to harmonize with hers. I think she grew at last to abandon the notion of a hell. Her regret was that my professional career had not been that of a clergyman. There came a period in 1870 when my views of a clergyman changed. During the anti-slavery agitation the great opponent to our work in freeing slaves was the Church. I thought in the early stages of the anti-slavery movement that the clergy, like Erasmus of old, were cowardly. I think when any great reform starts, the last to help it are the old conservative organizations called churches. These views were taught in Plymouth Church. I believed it, and my wife believed it. We both were there taught to despise slave-holding Christianity of that day. When I made a speech in Plymouth Church, at that time, Beecher came to me afterwards and said, "Theodore, I'm proud of you." There was no serious political difference between me and Beecher until about 1860, when he preached a sermon declaring military emancipation to be impossible.

The Court adjourned.

WESTERN RAILROADS.

Meetings of Bondholders in Boston—Seeking After Light.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—At a meeting of the first-mortgage bondholders of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad this afternoon, Austin Corbin, Franklin H. Story, and George S. Hale were appointed a committee to confer with the present management, examine into the exact condition of the affairs of the road, and report the same to the bondholders, and what action in their opinion should be taken. They were also requested to call upon which of the present officers and other parties as they deem best, and request of and obtain from them a full history of the financial operations of the Company from the beginning till now, and report the same to the bondholders. The Committee was particularly requested to gather information on the following points: How much stock was subscribed for and by whom; in regard to the charter and land-grant; the stockholders at the time of the issue of the $5,000,000 in bonds; the outstanding and paid liabilities of the Company at that time; the details of the sale of the $5,000,000 in bonds; the builders of the road, the Company contracting for it, and the amount paid for construction; the exact present assets of the Company; the condition of the various titles of the land, and the probable ability of the Company to hold the Indian lands; the rate of interest that can be paid on the bonds the next five years; whether it is for the interest of the road that it should be under the same management as the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad. A resolution was passed protesting against the appointment of Mr. Nettleton General Manager of the competing Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, as Receiver of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, as contrary to the interest of the bondholders of the latter road. It was stated at the meeting that the main difficulty under which the road had labored was the unsettled state of the controversy with the Government in regard to the Indian lands, and that when this controversy should be settled there is reason to believe that the road would soon become good paying property.

A large number of the bondholders of the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque and the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroads, met at Room No. 70 Sears' Building, yesterday morning to discuss some plan whereby their interests in the above-named roads might be protected, notice having been given that it was intended to foreclose the mortgages, and to sell both roads. A great ignorance in regard to the condition of the property was developed, most of the gentlemen having bought the bonds on the recommendation of the manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and many of them being unaware almost of their location. Ex-Gov. Clifford presided, and James C. Davis was Secretary. After considerable vain searching for light in regard to the condition of the roads, in the course of which many pertinent questions were asked, which nobody could answer, Mr. Frank Bird moved that a Committee be appointed to investigate and report at an adjourned meeting. The motion was carried, and Messrs. Robert Paine, S. P. Burt, Charles P. Bowmith, George S. Hale, and Francis W. Bird were chosen the Committee, and the meeting adjourned for two weeks, at which time the Committee will report.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Its Opening Proceedings at Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 3.—The National Grange met in this city at noon, Master Adams of Iowa in the chair. All of the officers present, making, with delegates, over 600 members. The order of business used at the seventh annual session was adopted. Master Adams then delivered an address, in which he congratulated the public on the strength gained during the past year, only a few States not being organized, and they will soon be on the way. Such an uprising and organization of a great and scattered interest is without parallel in history.

After the delivery of the addresses the report of the Treasurer was read and standing committees appointed. To-night a public meeting of welcome was held and speeches delivered by prominent citizens and delegates.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 3.—The *Courier-Journal* will publish to-morrow a long statement made by the Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson to-night, relating to the recent conference between the two divisions of the Presbyterian Church in America. The statement has peculiar value, as Dr. Robinson may be regarded as the representative of the Southern branch of the Church. He defends the Presbyterian Church South against the charge made that the Conference failed of its main object because of the unwillingness of the Southern members to fulfill the conditions asked by the brethren of the Northern division.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

HAVRE, Feb. 3.—Steamship France, from New York, has arrived.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 3.—Arrived—Steamship Manitoba, from Liverpool.

THE EVANSVILLE LOTTERY.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 3.—In the hospital drawing to-night, 5,104, 11,768, and 6,316 drew $3,000, $2,000, and $1,000, in the order named.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

One hundred sacks of Australian mail will pass through Omaha from the West to-day.

The Ladies' Local Board of Charities in Milwaukee have adopted a bill to be presented to the Legislature for an industrial school for children, modeled on Eastern institutions of the kind.

The hands of the composing-room of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* office struck work yesterday because the management refused at their dictation to discharge the assistant foreman. The paper will be got out as usual.

WASHINGTON.

Full Text of the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty.

The Canadian Treaty Rejected by the Senate.

New Assignments of Revenue Supervisors.

The Service to Be Thoroughly Purified.

Animated Debate on the Civil-Rights Bill.

Messrs. Butler, Cox, Lamar, and Cain the Chief Speakers.

RECIPROCITY WITH HAWAII.

FULL TEXT OF THE TREATY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The President has sent to the Senate the reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Islands, which was signed in this city on the 30th of last month. The following is the full text of the convention:

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, equally animated by a desire to strengthen and propagate the friendly relations which have heretofore existed between them, and to consolidate their commercial intercourse, have resolved to enter into a convention for commercial reciprocity. For this purpose the President of the United States has conferred full powers on Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and his Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, has conferred like powers on the Hon. Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Chancellor of the Kingdom, member of the Privy Council of State, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, and the Hon. Henry A. P. Carter, member of the Privy Council of State, His Majesty's Special Commissioner to the United States of America, and said Plenipotentiaries having exchanged full powers, which are found to be in due form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. For and in consideration of the rights and privileges granted by His Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands, in the next succeeding articles of this convention, and as an equivalent thereof, the United States of America hereby agree to admit all the articles named in the following schedule, the same being the growth, manufacture, or produce of the Hawaiian Islands into all parts of the United States free of duty.

SCHEDULE.—Rawhide, castor oil, paints, nuts, vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved, hides and skins, undressed, rice, sandal, seeds, plank, shrubbery, trees, brown and all other unrefined sugars, meaning hereby the grades of the sugar from the Hawaiian Islands, and known in the markets of San Francisco and Portland as Sandwich Island sugars; sirups of sugar cane, melado and molasses, tallows.

ART. 2. For and in consideration of the rights and privileges granted by the United States of America, in the preceding article of this convention, and as an equivalent thereof, His Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands, agrees to admit all the articles named in the following schedule, the same being the growth, manufacture, or produce of the United States of America, into all the ports of the Hawaiian Islands free of duty:

SCHEDULE.—Agricultural implements, animals, beef, bacon, pork, ham, and all fresh smoked or preserved meats; boots and shoes; grain, flour, meal, bran, bread, and breadstuffs of all kinds; bricks, stone, and cement; butter, cheese, lard, tallow, bullion, coal, naval stores, including tar, pitch, resin, turpentine, raw and rectified, copper, and composition sheeting; nails and bolts; cotton and manufactures of cotton, bleached and unbleached, and whether or not colored, stained, painted, or printed; eggs, fish and oysters, and all other creatures living in the water; fruits, nuts, and vegetables, green, dried or undried, preserved or unpreserved; hardware, hides; furs, skins and pelts, dressed or undressed; hoop-iron, nails and bolts, tacks, bed-springs, ice, iron and steel, and manufactures thereof; lumber and timber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, and manufactured in whole or in part; machinery of all kinds; engines and parts thereof; oats, hay, paper, stationery, and books, and all manufactures of paper or of paper and wood; petroleum and all oils for lubricating and illuminating purposes; plants, shrubs, trees and seeds; rice, sugar, refined or unrefined; salt, soap, wool and manufactures of wool other than ready-made clothing; wagons, carts for the purpose of agriculture and drayage; wood and manufactures of wood and metal, except furniture, either upholstered or carved, and carriages; textile manufactures made of a combination of wool, cotton, silk, or linen.

ART. 3. The evidence that articles proposed to be admitted into the ports of the United States of America, or the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, free of duty, under the first and second articles of the convention, are the growth or manufacture, or produce of the United States of America or of the Hawaiian Islands, respectively, shall be established in such rules, and regulations, and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the two Governments may from time to time respectively prescribe.

ART. 4. No export duty or charges shall be imposed in the Hawaiian Islands or in the United States upon any of the articles proposed to be admitted into the port of the United States or of the Hawaiian Islands under the first and second articles of this convention.

ART. 5. The present convention shall take effect as soon as it shall have been approved and proclaimed by His Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and shall have been ratified and duly proclaimed on the part of the Government of the United States, and the laws required to carry it into operation passed by the Congress of the United States of America, such assent having been given and the ratifications of the convention having been exchanged as provided in Art. 6. The convention shall remain in force for seven years from the date at which it may go into operation, and further until the expiration of twelve months after either of to high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of said term of seven years or at any time before or thereafter.

ART. 6. The present convention shall be duly ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Washington City within eighteen months from the date thereafter, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries of the high contracting parties have signed the present canon, and have affixed thereto one in duplicate at Washington, the 30th of January, in the year of our Lord 1875.

[Seal] HAMILTON FISH,
[Seal] ELISHA H. ALLEN,
[Seal] HENRY A. A. CARTER.

The President also sent to the Senate, with the treaty, letters from Dr. Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, and Secretary Bristow, showing statistics of the trade between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, and the latter favors the ratification of the treaty.

TREATY REJECTED.

The Senate, in executive session this afternoon had before them the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada. The treaty, having but few if any friends, was rejected without division.

THE HENNEPIN BILL.

MR. CAULFIELD PUTS HIS FOOT IN IT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The Hennepin Canal bill was in great peril in the House to-day. A blunder of the Democrats brought up Butler's Civil-Rights motion as the regular order. The result was that the passage of the Civil Rights bill in some form was rendered certain in twenty-four hours, and, curious as it may appear, nothing could defeat this except the consideration of the Hennepin Canal improvement. The parliamentary position which gave to the Hennepin bill the extraordinary power was this: The Hennepin bill, by a suspension of the rules, had been made the special order for to-day at 1 o'clock. This gave that bill the highest parliamentary right. Hawley, of Illinois, in charge of the bill, had at 1 o'clock absolute command of the floor, and could have displaced the Civil-Rights bill. The Hennepin Canal bill is not embraced within the operation of the new rules. All the filibustering possible under the old rules, of which last week furnished an illustration, could therefore have been resorted to against the Hennepin Canal bill, and consequently, by its peculiar position, against the Civil Rights bill, with the

ADDITIONAL ADVANTAGE TO THE DEMOCRATS

that, while under the new rule they could not filibuster the Civil-Rights bill, they could, under the old rule by which the Hennepin bill was controlled, filibuster the latter to the end of the session. The Democratic leaders, after their blunder by which the Civil-Rights bill was brought up, were quick to see the use to which the Hennepin bill could be put. Hawley, of Rock Island, also discovered his perilous position. The Democrats immediately concluded to vote against the postponement of the Hennepin bill, in order to prevent the passage of the Civil-Rights bill. To accomplish this purpose, and without his own knowledge, they

USED BERNARD G. CAULFIELD.

He was zealous for the Hennepin bill, but his zeal was without the parliamentary knowledge which will come with time. He opposed Hawley, and insisted upon immediate consideration. Hawley, however, carried his point, and succeeded not only in postponing the bill without the loss of any of its important rights, but conferred upon it

AN ADDITIONAL PRIVILEGE,

which it did not have under the suspension of the rules. He entered a motion to reconsider the motion to postpone. This motion is one of the highest privileges, and can be brought up at any time after the Civil-Rights bill is disposed of, and must be considered until final action is taken, whether it be one day or more. The bill, under the former conditions, had the right to the floor for only one day.

THE TREASURY.

REVENUE SUPERVISORS TO CHANGE STATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order making the following transfers of Supervisors of Internal Revenue: Supervisor Sutton, of Philadelphia, to go to St. Louis; McDonald, of St. Louis, to Philadelphia; Hedrick, of Iowa, to Chicago; Munn, of Illinois, to New York; Powell, of Ohio and Indiana, to San Francisco; Faulk, of San Francisco, to Richmond, Va.; Perry, of North Carolina, to Iowa; Hawley, of New York, to Boston; Sewall, of Boston, to Cincinnati; Hunt, of New Orleans, has just been appointed to his place, and will be permitted to remain according to his first assignment. The Supervisors are directed to be at their new headquarters on the 18th inst. To each Supervisor will be assigned two special agents other than those who have heretofore served with them. The names of these latter, with their new assignments, are not attainable. This order is made at the request of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Douglass, who urged its propriety upon Mr. Richardson, but without effect. Secretary Bristow, however, not only had the sense to perceive the benefits that will doubtless result from the change, but had also the backbone to issue the order. The changes are announced as but temporary, and are made solely to secure greater efficiency in the service. In his new field, each Supervisor will find himself

FREE FROM ANY STANDING ALLIANCE

of a political or purely friendly sort, and if the measure is productive of good results, it will possibly be some time before the officers are changed back again. It was mentioned in these dispatches last fall that there was a disposition to get rid of Supervisors altogether, as some had come to be little more than active wire-pullers for the Senators who had secured their appointment. This change of stations will obviate, at least for the time, any necessity for recommending that the office be abolished.

THE SINKING FUND.

The Ways and Means Committee held a meeting in Secretary Bristow's chamber this evening, where Bristow is still suffering from his severe and dangerous sprain. The full Committee was present. The Secretary gave his views of the law with respect to the provisions of the sinking fund. He considered that a strict construction of the law made it necessary to appropriate the necessary amount each year, irrespective of the aggregate of the reduction since 1864. The amount of bonded interest and debt reduced in the four years of Grant's administration is about $300,000,000. Some of the Committee insisted that this is all that was contemplated by the act of 1862. Bristow claimed, on the contrary, that the amount must be appropriated each year. The amount necessary for the coming year is $31,500,000. The Committee requested the figures, which were promised to-morrow at 10 o'clock. Diversity of opinion among members of the Committee is great, but a majority seem to think this bill is absolutely necessary. The interests are so manifold that the Committee could scarcely come to an agreement if a tax bill was necessary, and the season is so far advanced that a bill could scarcely be passed, if agreed upon. The Democrats are disposed to consider the question from a party standpoint.

NOTES AND NEWS.

EXTENSIONS OF NAVY YARDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The Secretary of the Navy had a hearing before the House Appropriation Committee to-day. The Committee have decided to carry out his views as to the extensions of navy yards, which will tend to concentrate the naval work at three great yards—League Island, Mare Island, and Pensacola.

RECEIVER OF THE COOK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK

The reports that A. H. Burley is not to be Receiver of the Cook County National Bank are unfounded. His commission was yesterday forwarded. It was delayed for some days to await the arrival of the formal protests of the notes.

THE CHICAGO MINT.

The Senate Finance Committee has fixed Monday for hearing the arguments of the Chicago delegation in favor of the Mint bill.

Senator Logan presented in the Senate the resolutions of the Chicago meeting advocating a mint, and had them read. He urged speedy action thereon.

THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD.

Official information has been received here from New Orleans that the Committee there entirely agree with the Foster Sub-Committee on the question of the Returning Board.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

PACIFIC MAIL.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 3.—William M. Tenney, now of Corning, Ia., but in the spring of 1872, General Manager of the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., was before the Ways and Means Committee to-day, investigating the Pacific Mail subsidy business, and identified two checks for $50,000 each, and each drawn by the Brooklyn Trust Company, May 30, 1872, on the Marine National Bank of New York, to one Schumaker, and also recognized two certificates of deposit issued by Jay Cooke & Co. to Schumaker, June 3 and June 5, 1872, for $90,000 and $60,000, respectively. The first certificate of deposit was doubtless retired by the issuance of the second certificate, together with a cash payment of $30,000. Mr. Tenney will be examined again, when the books of Jay Cooke & Co. are to be produced.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: A. W. Post, of Iowa, Consul at Santiago, Cape de Verde; J. H. Knight, Register of the Land-Office at Bayfield, Wis. Postmasters: H. Graves, at Hiawatha, Kan.; James H. Fedder, Peru, Ind.; H. Brown, Anderson, Ind.; John Kahl, Shelby, O.; C. H. Ormsby, Atlanta, Ill.; W. J. Manson, Centreville, Ia.; J. F. Vaughn, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Tim Scanlon, Houston, Tex.; James Howard, Mount Sterling, Ky.; J. Hatchell, Franklin, Ky.; John E. Errider, Muncie, Ind.; William Craddock, Knoxville, Iowa; Samuel Davenport, Bluffton, Ind.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day agreed to report favorably on Gen. Butler's Postal Telegraph bill.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SENATE.

RESOLUTIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—Mr. Clayton submitted a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate, if not incompatible to the public interest, such information as is in his possession, and not heretofore transmitted to the Senate, respecting affairs in Arkansas, together with such recommendation as he may deem proper in reference thereto. Mr. Johnston objected to the latter part of the resolution, calling upon the President for the recommendation, and upon his motion that portion of the resolution was stricken out and amended. It was agreed to.

THE KALAKAUA RECEPTION.

Mr. Cameron called up the House bill appropriating $25,000 to defray the expenses of entertaining King Kalakaua during his recent visit here.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate then passed a large number of bills reported by the Committee on Pensions.

THE CHICAGO MINT PROJECT.

Mr. Logan (Ill.) presented a resolution adopted by a meeting of citizens of Chicago in favor of the passage of the bill to establish a branch mint at Chicago. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Logan also introduced a bill authorizing the retirement of Gen. W. U. Emory, U. S. A., with the rank and pay of a Brigadier-General.

RELIEF BILL.

The House bill to provide for the relief of persons suffering from the ravages of grasshoppers was read, but objection was made to its present consideration, and it was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

OPPOSED TO RECIPROCITY.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) called up the resolutions of the Vermont Legislature protesting against the ratification of the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty, and addressed the Senate in opposition to the treaty.

Mr. Ramsey presented resolutions of the Legislature of Minnesota in favor of the preliminary survey of the route for a canal from the navigable waters of the St. Croix River to connect them with the Bay of Superior. Referred.

After executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The various propositions requiring unanimous consent were made by many members, but Mr. Butler (Mass.) insisted on the regular order, which was whether the House would now consider his motion to reconsider the vote of the last session, by which the Civil-Rights bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The vote resulted—yeas, 147; nays, 91.

The question then was, Shall the reference be reconsidered, and it was carried—yeas, 151; nays, 93.

A special order having previously been assigned for 1 o'clock to-day, being the bill for the construction of the canal connecting the waters of Lake Michigan and of the Illinois, Mississippi, and Rock Rivers, the Civil-Rights bill was about to pass over, when Mr. Hawley (Ill.) who had charge of the Canal bill, said he did not want it to stand in the way of the Civil-Rights bill, and he asked that it be postponed till this day week.

Mr. Dawes opposed an assignment for this day week, stating that all the Appropriation bills must be considered within that time; also the Tax and Tariff bills, if they were to be considered at all, and that the necessity of the Government did not permit him to consent to such arrangement as was proposed.

Mr. Hawley (Ill.) thereupon moved a postponement until the day after the Civil-Rights bill is disposed of. Agreed to—134 to 92.

Mr. Butler thereupon withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote referring the Civil-Rights bill to the Judiciary Committee, and the question was then on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time. He asked the Speaker whether the previous question on it could be seconded to-day under the new rule adopted yesterday. The Speaker said it could be by a majority of two-thirds.

Mr. Butler said he rather despaired of getting two-thirds majority, and he went on to state how he proposed to manage the bill. He would first yield to a motion to substitute the Senate for the House bill. Then he would yield to Mr. White (Ala.) to offer a substitute. Then he would yield to a motion to amend by striking out all relating to schools. In this way all shades of Republican opinion might have their ideas voted upon.

Mr. Cessna thereupon offered the Senate bill as a substitute.

Mr. White also offered a substitute of his own.

Mr. Kellogg moved to amend the original bill by striking out everything relating to schools in the first section.

Mr. Butler gave notice that he would let the debate on the bill run all day, as long as the House choose to sit, and would move the previous question at 1 o'clock to-morrow. He would divide the time equally between the friends and opponents of the measure.

Mr. Butler during his remarks referred to portions of the Southern people as banditti, horse-thieves, and assassins, who rode around at night in disguise and uniformed.

Mr. McLean, of Texas, asked Mr. Butler why he had called the Southern people horse-thieves and banditti.

Mr. Butler said he had only applied his remark to the minority of the people there. There were as good men South as there were North, and there were as bad men there as there were anywhere. [Laughter.] He only applied his remark to the men of the South who went around at night murdering negroes, and to those who justified them in it, and he was against both those classes.

Mr. McLean made a remark inaudible to any except persons close to him, but which turned out to be that the member from Massachusetts was the only murderer that he knew of on the floor. He had murdered a man in New Orleans.

After Mr. Butler had yielded the floor this remark of Mr. McLean's was reported to him, when he again took the floor, and characterized Mr. McLean's language as improper, ungentlemanly, and ruffianly, and said the time had gone by when such language could affect him.

Mr. Lamar asked the Speaker whether this language of Mr. Butler was parliamentary.

Mr. Butler—I have applied it to nobody. I say the day has gone by when that kind of language can affect anybody.

Mr. Randall—The whole thing does not amount to shucks. Let it go.

Mr. Cox to Mr. Butler—Don't make any fuss about that. You are beaten at home and we are all right here.

Mr. Butler—We are all right here, too.

Mr. McLean—The gentleman (Butler) spoke of the Southern people as banditti, horse-thieves, and assassins. If I misunderstood, I withdraw my remark, but if I did not misunderstand, then I reiterate my remark, and do not retract anything. Let him understand that.

Mr. Butler—Can it be possible that any man on this floor could have understood me as saying that all the people of the South were murderers or horse-thieves? I said that a minority there was attempting to rule by such means.

After a scene of excitement and confusion, the objectionable words used by Mr. McLean were reduced to writing and read, when the Speaker ruled them out of order, and remarked that if he had heard them uttered, he would necessarily have called the gentleman to order.

Mr. McLean—I addressed that remark to the gentleman himself, not to the House.

The Speaker—The gentleman has no right whatever to do that.

Mr. Butler—I think I ought to be permitted to state that if I had understood the remarks, so far from taking offense at being told that I had hung a man, I should have gloried in it, and the trouble with the country is that I did not hang more, as I ought to have. [Applause, and cries of "That is good."]

Mr. Lamar insisted that the Speaker should rule on Butler's language characterizing McLean's as ruffianly.

The Speaker remarked that the gentleman (Butler himself) must know that it was not parliamentary.

Mr. Butler pleaded that his words were a characterization of the language and not of the man.

Mr. Lamar asked the Speaker whether a member had the right to characterize the language of another as improper and ruffianly. He made the point from no other motive than that of regulating the decorum and proprieties of debate.

The Speaker remarked that it was unparliamentary, no matter what the provocation was.

Mr. Butler—Which of the gentleman's (McLean's) associates called him to order?

Mr. Glover—Which of the gentleman's (Butler's) associates called him to order?

Mr. Cox—Thompson (An allusion to Butler's successor). [Laughter.]

Mr. McLean—I have withdrawn my remark, and I inquire whether the gentleman (Butler) has withdrawn his.

Mr. Storm—This thing has gone far enough. I insist on the regular order.

Mr. Butler yielded the remainder of his hour to Mr. Lynch, who proceeded to advocate the bill in a written speech. He declared that the colored people did not want social rights; they had enough already. What they wanted was protection in their public rights. If on the way between Mississippi and Washington he passed by railroad through the God-forsaken States of Kentucky and Tennessee he was not treated as a human being, but as a brute, and was compelled to occupy a smoking-car night and day with drunkards and gamblers. If the colored people were not protected in their public rights then our boasted civilization was a fraud, Republican institutions a failure, the social system a disgrace, and religion a farce.

Mr. Finck argued against the bill as a violation of the principles of the Constitution. He characterized the proposed legislation as vicious and hurtful. There had not been a single instance brought before Congress of any Southern State denying colored citizens any political privileges or immunities. This bill however, thought to establish social equality. The great danger was the usurpation of the General Government, born in a civil and military sense, and the only safety was in coming back to old parties.

The House took a recess till 7:30, the evening session to be exclusively for debate on the Civil Rights bill.

EVENING SESSION.

There was an immense crowd in the galleries to listen to the debate on the Civil Rights bill, but only a few members were present. Mr. Parker (Mo.) was in the chair.

Messrs. Storm and Whitehead approved the bill. Mr. Cain advocated it, and sneered at the idea of there being bad blood between the races at the South, when the statistics showed that there were over 700,000 mulattoes in the country. That was not much evidence of bad blood. [Laughter.] If the negroes would only cease to be Republicans and would vote the straight-out Democratic ticket, there would be no bad blood between them. As to social equality, he derided it as a bugbear. Why, said he, do you suppose that I would introduce into my family a class of white men whom I see in the country? Do you suppose so for one moment? Why, sir, there are men who occupy places on this floor, for whom I have great respect, and yet I should be very careful how I should introduce them to my family. [Laughter.] I should be afraid that the old habits acquired beyond Mason and Dixon's line might return and [with great dramatic effect] stir up bad blood. [Loud laughter.]

Messrs. Harris, Rainey, and Rapier spoke in support of the bill. Mr. Lamar made a brief protest against the bill as disastrous to the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the people.

Adjourned.

CASUALTIES.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 3.—The westward-bound train on the Midland Pacific last night was thrown down an embankment by a broken rail, near Bennett, Neb. The baggage and passenger cars were completely wrecked and several passengers wounded. The following are the names of these hurt: Dr. N. B. Larsh, badly bruised; G. B. Schofield, severely hurt; G. W. Covell, head bruised; Mary Hall, dangerously injured, and recovery considered doubtful; Miss Judkins, of Brownsville, shoulder dislocated; Mrs. Raymond, slightly hurt. Tom Ryan, the conductor, was seriously injured. The brakeman, whose name could not be ascertained, also had his shoulder hurt. The passengers were taken to Bennett on the engine.

BURIED UNDER A SNOW AVALANCHE.

QUEBEC, Feb. 3.—To-night an avalanche of snow from Cape Diamond came crashing down on a two-story wooden house, occupied by a family named Gibson. It completely demolished the building, burying a family of six in number, and a child in the ruins. Up to 11 o'clock only the body of Mr. Gibson had been recovered. It is supposed that the remainder of the family are also dead.

STEAM-CARS VS. HORSE-CARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 3.—A South Side passenger-car was run into at 6:30 o'clock this morning by a St. Paul locomotive, on Reed-street crossing. There were six men and a boy on the car at the time, but, owing to the locomotive going very slowly, the car was simply shoved till it was crushed against a house. The only man seriously injured was the driver, who may die.

KILLED IN A DRUNKEN ROW.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 3.—A drunken row occurred in a saloon in Wellington, O., last evening, during which an old man named James Hines was killed. Ten or twelve persons are under arrest, awaiting the result of the inquest.

EIGHT PERSONS CRUSHED TO DEATH.

QUEBEC, Feb. 3.—A large piece of rock fell today at Cape Blanc, crushing a number of people. So far eight bodies have been found. No particulars received.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 3.—The rails were connected through the Hoosac Tunnel to-day.

THE STORMY WINDS.

All Sorts of Weather Blown Upon the Country.

A Tempestuous Day in Chicago—The Cutting Cold.

A Bigger and Colder Atmospheric Wave Coming from the West.

Regular and Special Weather Reports by Telegraph.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

PROGNOSTICS FOR THIS REGION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—In Tennessee and Ohio, the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the Northwest, stationary or rising barometer, northwest to southwest winds, clear and cold weather. In the Lake region, westerly winds, rising barometer, partly cloudy weather, with local snow.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rain	W'ther.
6:53 a. m.	29.50	15	83	W., brisk		Cloudy.
11:18 a. m.	29.69	9	78	S. W., high		Fair.
2:00 p. m.	29.75	9	59	S. W., gale		Cloudy.
3:53 p. m.	29.81	8	78	W., gale		Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.98	2	72	S. W., high		Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.02	2	72	S. W., high		Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 45; minimum, 2.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Cairo	30.45	17	W., brisk		Clear.
Cincinnati	30.16	15	N. W., brisk		Clear.
Cleveland	29.83	12	W., gale		Light snow.
Cheyenne	29.94	2	E., light		Clear.
Chicago	30.02	2	S. W., high		Clear.
Davenport	30.32	—10	W., high		Fair.
Duluth	30.03	—10	N. E., brisk		Cloudy.
Denver	30.05	2	N. E., light		Clear.
Escanaba	29.59	—4	N. W., brisk		Cloudy.
Omaha	30.62	—9	N. W., fresh		Clear.
Marquette	29.59	—4	N. W., brisk		Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.94	—4	W., brisk	.03	Light snow.
Breckinr'ge	30.45	—25	N. W., fresh		Clear.
Keokuk	30.36	—9	N. W., high		Clear.
LaCrosse	30.16	—13	W., brisk		Cloudy.
Leavenw'th	30.62	—2	W., fresh		Clear.
Detroit	29.83	3	W., brisk		Cloudy.
Toledo	29.82	11	S. W., high		Fair.

IN CHICAGO.

DE GUSTIBUS.

The weather yesterday provoked some very harsh and unfeeling comments upon the sagacity and reliability of its management. People of profane proclivities swore outright, and others of milder and more subdued temperaments wondered really why the weather department could not be conducted on the idea of a "happy medium" or "a golden mean," whereby it should be a little colder in summer and a little warmer in winter. While not as extremely cold as some of the days which have caused thermometrical mercury to fairly hunt its hole, it was really one of the most disagreeable and tempestuous days of the season. The high gale which, beginning at 1 o'clock in the morning, prevailed throughout the day, sharpened the nipping air into a myriad dagger-points, which were driven mercilessly through the thickest clothing until they seemed to pierce and congeal the innermost marrow possessed by the human frame.

People who retired at a moderately early hour the night previous with an abiding faith in the continuity of the "warm spell," and accordingly reduced the "drapery of their couches," were aroused towards morning with the clatter of window-frames and a general noisy animation on the part of everything moveable exposed to the wind, and found they had pains in the joints and "snuffles" in the nose, but when they aroused themselves and were sufficiently infused with the activity of wakefulness to take notice of anything, discovered the windows frosted thickly over, and other obvious indications of another "cold snap." But the terrors of the windstorm were only to be realized when they ventured upon the streets. The wind howled around the corners, swept through streets, alleys, and vacant places, and seemed almost determined to force its way through every opposing door and window. Traveling in certain directions was greatly facilitated. All a person with the wind at his back had to do was to stiffen his legs, hold out his hands in readiness to catch himself, and slide along. A great number of persons were thus gently and gracefully wafted along for a block at a time. The only disadvantages that this beautiful and easy mode of locomotion possessed was that people were constantly being carried past their destinations. For instance, people would start at the corner of Madison and Dearborn streets to go to Joe Watkins' for a "fry." They would be blown down to Washington street, and would then be obliged to toil laboriously back.

It was indeed one of those days when the cream that mantles the copartnership drink, Tom and Jerry, seems never so rich, and the savory aroma of the hot Scotch seems never so tempting, and an unusual devotion to these beverages was one of the features of the day. Hot drinks were looked upon as the only things capable of restoring their natural warmth to shivering frames, and the saloons were crowded in consequence.

During the dreadful gale, apprehensions of fires were natural, and people were keenly alive to the possible destruction which might be entailed by an alliance of wind and flames. But they excercised great precaution, and the day passed, however, without any fires of serious dimensions. Six of the fire-alarm lines were broken by the violence of the storm, but the "breaks" were guarded until properly repaired.

At the Western Union office communication with New York was cut off for some hours. People began to manifest a great anxiety at the painful prospect of losing the day's report of the Beecher trial. Many of them had decided to read the proceedings of the last few days over again, when their gloom was dispelled by the announcement that communication had been restored.

Telegraphic communication with the West was temporarily broken, but the wires were for the most part soon repaired.

The storm was accompanied with its usual incidents,—hats rotated through the streets, signs were blown down, flag-staffs and cornices on a few buildings were broken,—but nothing of a serious nature befell.

A vessel broke from her moorings at Van Buren street bridge yesterday morning, and now lies across the channel, frozen in the ice.

The roof of a barn in rear of No. 1012 North Clark street was blown off yesterday afternoon, causing damage amounting to $500. G. E. Adams owns the property.

THE RAILROADS.

Owing to the storm the trains from the West and Northwest arrived many hours behind time. The freight-trains on the Northwestern, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and some other Roads were entirely disarranged, and the telegraph had to be brought into use constantly to prevent collisions or accidents. All the trains coming in from Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin reported a fearful snow-storm prevailing in that section with the snow drifting very badly. On the Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul Roads no trains were running last night. On the Chicago & Alton, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Illinois Central the freight-trains have also stopped running during the night. As far as heard from no accidents of any kind have occurred, and, as the trains move very cautiously in this weather, and the Western roads are all in first-class condition, none will probably happen.

AT THE THEATRES.

The effect of the blustering and icy weather of last evening upon the theatres was demoralizing in the extreme. They all suffered. The matinees, as a general thing, were mere melancholy shams. Hooley's was light. The Adelphi was not large. Gardiner, at the Academy, thought half a dozen too miserable a house for a performance, and quietly and deliberately dismissed his patrons with an invitation to come again in the evening. Perhaps of the matinee performances, that at the Minstrels was the most amusing. There were but two people in the house. They had bought their seats and taken them, and there they sat, awaiting the rise of the curtain. While sitting upon the edge of anxiety, they were casually approached by a well-dressed gentleman, who asked them what they were doing. "Doing?" said one, "waiting for the performance, of course." "Do you suppose there is a matinee to-day?" inquired the stranger, with no small amount of amusement. "Matinee? Of course. This is Wednesday, isn't it." "Certainly," responded the stranger. "You must be from the country. They don't give Wednesday matinees here. You'd better get your money back if you wanted to see the performance this afternoon." And they went, and it was known round town in an hour that "they were turning them away from the Minstrels in shoals." . . . The houses were thin in the evening, too. There were not more than 150 people at McVicker's to see Mrs. Bowers play *Margaret Elmore* in "Love's Sacrifice." It is a heavy comedy, with the comedy element of elephantine proportions. It was played, however, with spirit all through. The 150 persons who really cared enough for the drama to brave the terrors of such a night were well repaid for their pains. . . . The Adelphi audience was larger than could have been expected, even by looking at the institution as a haven of refuge to keep warm in and smoke a cigar in quiet and happy forgetfulness of the storm without. The main attractions of the week are the Boisset family, in their brilliant trapeze performance, and "Baby Bindley." This is a mite of a child, some 5 years old, who comes upon the stage with the maturity and self-possession of any of the Tom Thumbs, Minnie Warrens, or Commodore Nutts who made such a pronounced sensation in days gone by. To see this little midget masquerading in the attire of a heavy swell, and singing "character songs" in gaudy uniform, addressing the audience in a saucy, piquant way, and finally playing upon the musical glasses, is sufficiently amusing to merit the familiar term "cunning," which commends it to the other sex for whom this evening is devoted under the title of "Ladies' Night." . . . Even "Magnolia" suffered keenly. The warm Southern atmosphere which envelopes the piece is comforting, however.

ILLINOIS.

AT FREEPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Feb. 3.—The threatened thaw is indefinitely postponed, the weather having turned a somersault to-day, and the mercury having suddenly tumbled. A stiff gale from the northwest is blowing to-night.

AT LA SALLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., Feb. 3.—An intensely cold and terrifically violent gale from the northwest has been blowing here since last midnight, causing an almost total suspension of outdoor work and business. In consequence of the cold weather the pigeon-shooting matches between W. T. Mason, of this city, and George H. Coleman, of Peru, and that between the editors of the Mendota *Bulletin* and the LaSalle *Press*, and the general shooting tournament, all of which was to have taken place here to-day, have been postponed to the 10th inst.

WISCONSIN.

AT LA CROSSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LACROSSE, Wis., Feb. 3.—This has been the stormiest day of the winter. From 10 to 12 inches of snow has fallen the past thirty-six hours. The wind is blowing hard,—part of the time a gale,—working mischief to railroad travel and the mails. On the Southern Minnesota Road, the passenger train that left here this morning turned back from Lanesboro. No train from the west on that road. On the Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota Road, the train from the south, due here at 4 p. m., was suspended at Dubuque. On the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, the train from the east, due at 11:30 a. m., is not here at 6 p. m. Freight trains on this road are suspended. The wind is blowing hard at this writing.

AT BELOIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., Feb. 3.—The most terrible storm of this season has been raging here since early yesterday morning. Nearly a foot of snow fell yesterday, but it was not very cold. To-day it has not snowed much, but it turned cold in the night, and a fierce, cutting southwest wind has been blowing all day long. Trains on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad are all blockaded, with no prospect of getting anywhere to-night. Two trains are in the drift 20 miles north of here, unable to get either way.

IOWA.

AT DUBUQUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 3.—The storm now raging is one of the most severe ever experienced in this section of the country, and bids fair to surpass the famed winter of 1872. All of the railroads have suspended operations, the cuts in many places being filled with snow to the depth of 10 or 12 feet and packed solid. There are no arrivals or departures of trains to-night. The Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Road is the greatest sufferer, and trains are banked in snowdrifts all along the line. A freight-train is bottom-side up somewhere between Warren and Nora, while the passenger train which left here for the west Tuesday night is "stuck fast two miles west of Jesup. Thirty passengers are aboard without food or fire, and no prospect of getting any. Offers of $50 for provisions from the nearest farm-houses on the route were refused, as no one dares to brave the storm. The cold is intense, and great suffering and loss of life is anticipated in the western counties. The Richings-Bernard Concert Troupe are snow-bound here and unable to meet their next engagement.

AT SIOUX CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Feb. 3.—Yesterday's storm continued till this forenoon. It snowed, blowed, and drifted all night. The temperature was 16 below at 7 o'clock this morning. For the first time in the history of this city the trains on all the railroads running in here were abandoned for the day. We shall not probably receive any mail before to-morrow night from any direction. The storm was the most severe of any this season. A great deal of suffering on the prairies and among homestead settlers must ensue. To-night the wind subsided, but is growing colder—17 below here at 6 p. m.

AT M'GREGOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Feb. 3.—Yesterday and last night it snowed continually—the largest storm of the season. Trains are blockaded on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road. All trains were to-day suspended. The snow has been drifting badly all day. The blockade may last for some days.

NEBRASKA.

AT OMAHA.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 3.—The terrific wind-storm which commenced at Cheyenne yesterday morning and here yesterday afternoon continues with unabated fury, with the thermometer ranging below zero. It has now moderated somewhat at Cheyenne and North Platte. There is great suffering among the poor people West. No loss of life has yet been reported. The Chicago & Northwestern train due here to-day is weather-bound at Marshall, Iowa.

KANSAS.

AT WICHITA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 3.—A special to the *Journal of Commerce* from Wichita, Kan., states that a severe storm passed over that place last night, causing great suffering among the people. One woman, in returning from a neighbor's, froze to death a few yards from several houses. One man was brought in from a cattle-train, frozen to death. It is feared that much suffering prevails along the border. The same storm on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad detained trains.

DAKOTA.

AT SEVERAL POINTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 3.—From Dakota reports are received as follows: At Fort Randall, storm severe; not much snow; 14 below. At Yankton Agency, the worst storm for a year; about a foot of snow, and very high wind; 16 below. At Yankton, the snow drifted badly, and blockaded all thoroughfares; 20 below. At Vermilion, extremely cold; 24 below; high wind; snow piled up in all directions.

MINNESOTA.

AT ST. PAUL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 3.—A light fall of snow, accompanied by strong wind, has prevailed since yesterday morning. Travel on the railroads is interrupted. The Chicago train this morning was eight hours late. The storm is raging to-night with increased fury, and it is growing colder.

OHIO.

AT TIFFIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TIFFIN, O., Feb. 3.—Very high winds have prevailed here all day. This afternoon a portion of the Ohio Stove Company's Works were unroofed, doing considerable damage.

INDIANA.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 3.—Severe cold weather and high winds prevailed to-day, interfering considerably with business and trains.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO

There were six fire-alarms and as many actual fires yesterday, and not a little apprehension was felt in insurance circles in particular and among citizens in general. The great gale which blew renewed the old fire fever and caused many anxious inquiries during two of the fires, which were visible from nearly all parts of the city. Following are accounts of the big and little blazes:

The most threatening conflagration which has occurred since last July, originated last evening at 5:20 o'clock in a large frame structure used as a hay-press and owned and operated by Henry Friesbey, and located on Maxwell street, Nos. 413 to 419 inclusive. The hurricane which blew spread the flames with great rapidity, and in a short time after the alarm was given from Station 365 the greatest consternation prevailed among the residents in the immediate vicinity, and preparations were made by many families and storekeepers for a hasty removal. The hay-press was a structure 150 feet long and about 80 wide, and 15 or 20 feet high. It was all ablaze when the firemen brought their streams to bear upon it, and Marshal Benner and his associates turned their attention more directly to preventing the spread of the fire. Notwithstanding the extreme cold, and consequent difficulty of handling hose and apparatus, there were twenty-five streams kept in active play, and in less than an hour all fears regarding the spreading of the flames subsided. Besides the hay-press, there were four other large frame buildings destroyed, together with several sheds and other outbuildings.

The fire originated in the rear part of the hay-press, and it is reported that an employe carelessly emptied some lighted tobacco from his pipe, and caused it.

Mr. Freisbey's loss on the building amounts to $5,000, and he has an indemnity of only $1,500 in the Globe Insurance Company, of this city. His loss on stock foots up $2,500, and he has no insurance to cover it.

The two-story frame building, No. 421, adjoining the hay-press, was destroyed. Mr. Friesbey was also the owner of this structure, which was valued at $500. John Staffen used the premises as a meat market. His loss on stock is $100. There was no insurance on either building or stock.

No. 423, a frame structure occupied by Patrick Roach as a shoe shop, was burned. Mr. Friesby owned the property, and places his loss at about $500; no insurance. The occupant's loss was $200.

The fire extended eastward to No. 411 Maxwell street, burning a frame building owned and occupied by John Hempler; loss $700, and insurance $600, in the Merchants' and Mechanics' Company.

No. 409 was also destroyed. It was a two-story frame, owned by Peter Bear, and valued at $3,500; insurance unknown. Jacob Walwerts and Joseph Botzler were the tenants. Their combined loss was $300; no insurance.

The firemen suffered severely from the cold, many of them freezing their hands, faces, and ears. The occupants of the burned dwellings were also subjected to much hardship on account of the cold, and the difficulty of finding other quarters.

The alarm from Box 315 at 11:18 a. m. yesterday was caused by fire breaking out in the three-story frame building No. 532 West Madison street. The structure was damaged to the extent of $1,500; it is owned by a Mr. Morgan, of Kentucky. Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Wilks occupied the first floor, Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Edgerton the second, and E. A. Trask, the agent of the building, the third. The household effects were damaged to the amount of $1,000; no insurance. A defective flue caused the fire. The residents in the vicinity were greatly alarmed during the progress of the fire, and were fearful that the hurricane blowing at the time would spread the flames beyond the control of the firemen, who were promptly on hand and active in their efforts, the report of an evening luminary to the "contrary notwithstanding."

A frame cottage, No. 86 Vernon avenue, owned by D. H. Hall and occupied by James H. Duston, caught fire yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, and was damaged to the extent of $100. The property is fully insured. A defective flue was the cause of the fire.

Through some unexplained carelessness a fire occurred in a room on the third floor of the Pike Block, southwest corner of Monroe and State streets, at 10:15 o'clock last night, but fortunately did no serious damage before extinguished.

At 12:10 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the two-story frame building No. 55 Fulton street, owned and occupied by Henry Phillips as a provision house and ham-curing establishment. Loss, about $1,000; insurance not known.

There was some consternation again yesterday morning in the House of the Good Shepherd, on North Market street, near Hill, caused by a slight fire, which was extinguished before any serious damage resulted.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a slight fire occurred in the one-story frame building No. 554 Twelfth street, occupied by John Purcell as a coal office.

The alarm of fire from Box 712 at 11:15 this morning was false.

AT OSAGE CITY, KAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 3.—A special to the *Journal of Commerce* from Osage City, Kan., states that the coal mine at that place took fire at noon to-day at the bottom shaft from a furnace. Twenty miners were below. The people were aroused, and in great excitement rushed to the mine, bringing water pails, tubs, etc., and a railway engine brought a portable water-tank. The fire, being taken before spreading, was soon extinguished and the miners taken out nearly suffocated, but all alive. Damage to the mine about $500.

AT EATON, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EATON, O., Feb. 3.—Last night a fire broke out in a building owned and occupied by M. F. Stephens as a dry goods store. The second story was used by Sliber & Freeman, lawyers, and the *Globe* printing office, and the third by J. F. Whiting as a store, where the fire originated. Stephens is insured in the Cooper, of Dayton, for $3,000 on stock, and in the Ætna for $5,000 on building. Whiting had $500 in the Miami Valley, of Dayton. The greater part of the damage was caused by water. Amount of loss unknown.

AT TALEQUAH, IND. TER.

MUSKOGEE, Ind. Ter., Feb. 3.—The office of the *Cherokee Advocate* at Talequah burned last night with all its contents. Loss $7,000; no insurance. The *Advocate* was the organ of the Cherokees, being furnished free to Indian subscribers and maintained by appropriations by the National Council. The lost Cherokee type will be difficult to replace.

AT NORWALK, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NORWALK, O., Feb. 3—The residence of E. Ward was burned this afternoon. Loss, $1,200; fully insured. A gale was blowing at the time and it was cold. The Holly Water-Works prevented a spread.

AT JOLIET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 3.—A small tenement house near the Solar Stove Works, the property of John Cranghwell, was burned last night. The house was vacant. Loss, $400. No insurance.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—A fire last night in the block Nos. 165 to 171 Broadway, South Boston, destroyed the stocks of the occupants and damaged the building $25,000. Insurance, $40,000.

AT GREENWOOD, NEB.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 3.—The railroad station building at Greenwood, Neb., was burned to the ground this morning, together with its contents.

Buffalo in Dakota.

From the Yankton Press.

A large herd of buffalo are reported to be wintering in the vicinity of Devil's Lake, between Fort Totten and Jamestown, on the Dakota or James River. Estimates put the number of these monarchs of the plains at 1,500. They go about in one herd, and from the best calculation have wandered from the region of the headwaters of the Saskatchewan, nearly 1,000 miles distant. The story seems almost incredible, but it is vouched for by settlers on the Red River who were at Totten recently. It is also stated that Government drovers, who were on their way to Fort Totten with beef cattle, lost a large number of their stock by the latter stampeding with the buffalo.

FOREIGN.

Rapid Progress Made on the Constitutional Bills in the French Assembly.

The Earl of Hartington Succeeds to the English Liberal Leadership.

FRANCE.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL BILLS.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—In the Assembly to-day consideration of the Ventavon bill was continued. Clause 3, making the Ministers responsible for their general policy, but holding the President responsible only in case of high treason, was passed.

The clause declaring Versailles the seat of executive power was passed.

The clause providing that, in the event of the vacancy occurring in the Presidency, by death or otherwise, the Chambers shall meet immediately, and a council of Ministers shall exercise executive powers ad interim, was passed.

The amendment reported by De Favre yesterday from the Committee of Thirty, making provision for revisions of the Constitution by both Chambers assembled in Congress, was adopted after the insertion of a proviso that the Congress shall decide concerning a revision of the Constitution by an absolute majority, and that during the term of MacMahon such revision can be entered upon only at his suggestion.

M. Paris, a Monarchist and member of the Committee of Thirty, stated that the power of revision granted the Assembly extended to the form of Government.

The consideration of the bill in detail having been completed, a motion was made that the House proceed to vote on a third reading. The motion was carried,—521 yeas to 181 nays,—and to-morrow was appointed for taking a final vote on passing the bill to a third reading.

The bill providing for the organization of a Senate will come before the Assembly for a second reading on the 11th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP SETTLED.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Marquis of Hartington was to-day elected leader of the Liberal party.

BILLIARDS.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The billiard tournament closed last evening. J. E. Roberts won the first prize, and Alfred Bennett the second.

A meeting of the Liberal members of Parliament was held this evening, and was attended by 137 gentlemen. Among those present were H. C. Childers, Cowper, Temple, Lewis, C. Dillinger, W. H. Gladstone, George J. Goschef, Henry James, Robert Lowe, A. J. Mundella, and Dr. Lyon Playfair. John Bright presided, and, on taking the chair, said although a parliamentary leader was necessary, still each member had a right to reserve such individual liberty as honorable men required. A resolution accepting Gladstone's retirement was adopted. The Marquis of Hartington was unanimously elected leader of the party.

SPAIN.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

MADRID, Feb. 3.—Gen. Moriones announces the relief of Pampeluna.

The Carlists, in an engagement at Oteiza, hove been defeated.

ADVICE FROM THE POPE.

It is reported that the Pope has written to Don Carlos, expressing his sympathy, but advising him to reconsider his determination to continue the war, as the dignity of the Catholic Church has been vindicated and the rights of the clergy recognized by King Alphonso.

MADRID, Feb. 3.—Gen. Loma has defeated and captured the Carlist leader, Gen. Agana.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

DISTURBANCES IN ASPINWALL.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 1.—Disturbances are reported in Aspinwall, in consequence of the imprisonment of Dr. Pigott, a British subject. A man-of-war has been ordered from this port to Aspinwall to support the British Consul, who has been assaulted.

CRIME.

A MURDERER'S SENTENCE COMMUTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 3.—The fate of Michael Scanlan, whose execution had been fixed for next Friday, for the murder of his wife on Christmas eve, 1873, excited a great interest and anxiety in this city among a larger and more respectable class of citizens than any one would imagine who knew nothing of Scanlan except from the reports of the trial in the city papers. The principal witness against him was his little daughter, a child of about 9 years, who was present at the death of her mother. It is claimed that the child had been tampered with, and prompted by others to give the testimony she did, and that Scanlan, although he had beaten his wife severely, was guiltless of her death, which was the result of accident. The inquest on deceased developed evidences of the beating, but the cause of death was found to be the penetration of the skull by a piece of a china cup. It is claimed that this piece of a china cup was on the floor, and that she fell and struck her head on it. If that were so, it is at least almost certain that the fall was produced by a blow from the billet of wood with which Scanlan was beating her. Taking everything into consideration, there seems to be ground for reasonable doubt as to the crime of Scanlan amounting to murder in the first degree,—the only crime on our calendar subject to the death penalty. Scanlan had been for years in the employ of the St. Louis Transfer Company, where he had gained a reputation for industry, sobriety, and general reliability that any man might be proud of. His position brought him into contact with nearly all the leading business-men of the city, whose confidence and good will he enjoyed. This accounts for the interest which has been taken in his fate, and the efforts which have been made in his behalf. A great many good citizens, therefore, will be glad to learn that these efforts have been crowned with success, as is indicated by the following dispatch from Jefferson City, received at 8:45 o'clock this morning:

To R. P. Tansey, Hibernia Savings Bank, St. Louis: Scanlan's sentence is commuted, and will be down to-night.

(Signed) JOHN J. FITZWILLIAM.

DEFAMATION OF HEBRAIC CHARACTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 3.—George W. Hughes, publisher of the Midland *Times*, was arrested to-day upon a criminal charge for libel preferred by J. Seligman, better known as "Little Jake," one of the most prominent clothing merchants in this city. The libel consists of an article published in the *Times* on Saturday last, characterizing "Little Jake" as the meanest swindler in Michigan, and cautioning people not to do business with him. Hughes was unable to procure the bail, fixed at $1,000, and was committed to await the examination set down for Monday next.

QUEER RASCALITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 3.—Charles Merritt, a produce-dealer in Eaton Rapids, this State, was brought here to-day, charged with sending a telegram from this place to parties in Eaton Rapids signed by a produce firm in East Saginaw, agreeing to take a lot of pork which was held for the East Saginaw parties, according to the telegram, whereby Merritt gained and the others lost $175. He is on bail in the sum of $500 for trial on the 18th of February.

A LEAP FOR LIBERTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., Feb. 3.—As the Sheriff and deputy were guarding a prisoner, name unknown, on the Chicago train last night, when near New Castle, the prisoner leaped from the train, which was running 25 miles an hour. The train was stopped as soon as possible, but the prisoner had a good send-off, and was leading the officers a spirited race as the train moved off.

FORCIBLE POSSESSION OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 3.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through their attorney, Hampton Dalzell, came into the Common Pleas Court this afternoon, and charged the Columbia Conduit Company employes with holding forcible possession of railroad property at Power's Run. Thirty bench-warrants were issued and will be executed to-morrow. Trouble is apprehended.

STOLEN BONDS RECOVERED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The $35,000 in Southern bonds lost by the Adams Express Company have been recovered in this city.

WHO SHALL BE BISHOP?

The Illinois Diocese Will Once More Try to Decide.

Special Convention to Fill the Vacant Episcopate.

The First Day's Proceedings---Sermon by Dr. Cushman.

Chancellor Judd's Right to Vote Called in Question.

Dispute as to the Qualifications of Other Delegates.

The Convention Will Proceed to the Election To-Day.

A Prominent Churchman's Views.

MORNING SESSION.

The Special Convention of the Diocese of Illinois, called for the election of a Bishop in the room of the late Rt.-Rev. H. J. Whitehouse, was held at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul yesterday morning. The proceedings were inaugurated by the usual religious ceremonies, the chief celebrant being the Rev. Dr. Chase, D. D., assisted by the Revs. F. N. Benedict, F. M. Gregg, and G. C. Stout.

SERMON BY DR. CUSHMAN.

The Rev. George F. Cushman, of St. Stephen's Church, Chicago, delivered the discourse, taking his text from St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians, i., 7: "Stand fast in one spirit and in one mind, possessing your souls in patience." So wrote the Apostle St. Paul from the prisons of imperial Rome to the Church at Philippi. He had struggled for the welfare of the enterprise which he had labored for, and prayed for, and strove for, and was confident of finally meeting in the upper and better Kingdom. He was specially interested in this Church at Philippi, and it was with reason that such was the case. He praises their liberality,—he does not praise their faith, for that was a modern delusion and multiform; but he praises their liberality, which was one of the many things to which he directed attention. This was an analysis of the Epistle to the Philippines, with perhaps but few exceptions, of which the text was one. He prayed that they might be of one mind. He knew they were not of this spirit. It was at this same exhibition that sent the Apostle to Rome in chains. The state of things at Philippi was fearful at that time. There may have been words of strife, harshness, and dissension. They had forgotten the Patriarch's words, "See that ye fall not out by the way." They had forgotten the soul. They may have been crafty men from without, but there was this which they had forgotten. They should not forget the expression: "We are the people." But they should have recalled the words of St. Paul. They wanted homogeneousness of character; they were looking after their own things too much. There was a want of harmony, of unity of purpose, but they were working for the general good.

After dwelling at some length on the different phases of the Christian religion, the preacher concluded his discourse, of which the following is the substance: Nothing more than Church differences brought evil to the souls of men, and to the faith, sorrow, shame, and desolation. A divided Church—a Church rent with schisms, as well within as without—Christians arrayed into hostile parties and fighting fierce battles with each other, and not against sin, was a contradiction in terms. "In union there is strength," for union is power. Without it, in vain might they look for a historic prestige, uninterrupted succession—the preached words and sacraments; in vain might they profess and call themselves Christians. The wisdom of Solomon, the eloquence of Apollos, the learning of a mitred Paul, could not save them. Thronged churches, were they theirs, how costly soever, kneeling multitudes, praying out of velvet and gold, would be only proofs of their weakness; the wealth of the Indias would but indicate their spiritual poverty and shame. Better a dinner of herbs than a banquet of strife. A score of united hearts would be stronger than a divided multitude, a little band was better than a large faction. Jerusalem was a city that should be at unity within itself. They should labor, strive, and pray for Salem's peace, for they should prosper who loved her. They were brethren, and they were to see to it that they fell not out by the way. They should have peace among themselves if they would have the blessings of peace rest upon them. Might the sweet and holy influence of the Holy Dove descend upon their councils! "So should the bright succession run" and the lot should fall upon "some godly, well-beloved men,"—a man whose piety, and goodness of heart, and strength of intellect, whose varied and profound learning, whose eloquence and pulpit power, whose missionary zeal and interest in all the institutions and noble charities, which made up the might of a Christian Church, whose personal magnetism and power to influence men, so as to unlock their treasures and their hearts, whose breadth of mind would make him Catholic to all truth and Protestant to all error, whose physical strength and endurance would render him worthy to receive consecration "for the dead" and to be the apostle of a diocese which even now contained 3,000,000 of souls. They had had for their chief shepherds an apostolic Chase, a courtly, learned, eloquent Whitehouse, whose was in all the world, sons of Anak, and if, while they called some one to that high office, they could at the same time worthily fill the vacant place of the great and good men gone, then, indeed, their work ended, not the Church only, but the world as well, should truthfully say, it seemed good unto the Holy Ghost and unto them.

It was announced that the Convention would meet for regular business at 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 2 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Chase, D. D.

A PROTEST.

Roll-call was the first proceeding in order, and Canon Knowles was proceeding to call the same, when the Rev. Mr. Abbott objected to the names of the Revs. John Jones, Luther Pardee, and Herbert Root, as not being entitled to vote on the election of Bishop; and to the Rev. Mr. Walker, on the ground that he had not been before the Standing Committee in any tangible shape, not being pastor, or assistant pastor, of any church in the diocese. He presented the following protest:

The undersigned, a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese, hereby dissents from the decision of a majority of the Committee placing the names of the Rev. John Jones, Luther Pardee, and Herbert Root on the list of ministers entitled to vote in this Convention for Bishop, and makes the following minority report, briefly setting forth some of the grounds of his dissent, viz.:

It appears that neither of the said clergymen is entitled to vote for the election of a Bishop, not having been for six months immediately preceding the sitting of this Convention personally or canonically resident in this diocese, during that time, entitled to a seat in the Convention, and the undersigned, therefore, recommends that the names of these clergymen be omitted from the list until investigation of their rights, respectively, be determined according to the provision of the constitution. Respectfully submitted,

C. S. ABBOTT.

NOT THE TIME.

Mr. S. C. Judd—I rise to a point of order. This is not the time for the gentleman to object. This house is not yet fully organized. When it is, it will be time enough for Mr. Abbott to state his case. I object, at this juncture.

The Rev. Mr. Stocking—There was no tangible evidence before the Standing Committee to show that Mr. Walker is in charge of a parish. As to the other gentlemen, I think that they are entitled to the full privileges of the house, except the vote on Bishop.

The Chair agreed with Mr. Judd that the time was not opportune for a discussion.

THE CASE OF MR. WALKER.

Dr. Cushman rose to explain that the placing of the name of Mr. Walker on the list was a clerical error on his part through an inadvertence. There was no desire or design whatever to place any name upon the list the owner of which was not legally entitled to vote in the Convention.

The Chair said that the explanation was satisfactory.

Mr. S. C. Judd suggested that a Committee on Privileges be appointed to whom might be referred all documents kindred to that presented by Mr. Abbott. The motion was put and prevailed.

CHOICE OF A CHAIRMAN.

A Delegate—We are not proceeding according to rule. We have not yet elected a permanent Chairman.

Mr. Judd—I move that we proceed to ballot for Chairman.

Mr. Sleeper—I move, as an amendment, that the temporary Chairman be made permanent.

Mr. Judd—I accept the amendment, and would ask the Secretary to cast one ballot for Dr. Chase, so as to bring the vote within the bounds of the constitution.

The motion was carried, and Dr. Chase was declared unanimously elected.

The Chair then announced

THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES,

as follows: The Rev. Robert McMurdy, the Rev. W. B. Corbin, and Messrs. T. H. Treat and Emory Cobb.

A Member—Let the Chair now appoint tellers of election.

The Chair—The Committee on Credentials must first report.

CLERICAL DELEGATES.

The Secretary, Canon Knowles, then read the list of clerical delegates, as follows: C. S. Abbott, Joseph Adderly, S. T. Allen, Peter Arvedorn, Thomas N. Benedict, John Benson, Jacob Bredbery, Arthur Brooks, March Chase, Samuel Chase, Sidney Corbett, W. B. Corleign, Samuel Cowell, George F. Cushman, W. W. De Wolf, C. P. Dorsett, E. H. Denning, D. W. Dresser, Samuel J. French, A. W. Glass, Jonas Greene, F. M. Gregg, George H. Higgins, John Hochlivly, Theodore J. Holcombe, J. R. Holst, W. C. Hopkins, Oliver Hopson, Benjamin Hutchins, John Jones, C. P. Kelley, J. H. Knowles, C. W. Leffingwell, Walter F. Lloyd, Clinton Locke, Francis Mansfield, Theodore N. Morrison, Robert McMurdy, Frank O. Osborne, Luther Pardee, Chester S. Percival, Henry G. Perry, W. J. Petrie, D. S. Phillips, S. N. Potts, H. N. Powers, W. M. Reynolds, Herbert Root, E. B. Russell, Robert Meyall, W. H. Smythe, W. M. Stulo, C. W. Stocking, George C. Street, E. Sullivan, G. S. Todd, W. E. Fowle, W. H. Van Truesdall, C. H. Van Dyne, W. H. Warren, A. E. Wells, F. M. Bluthardt, T. M. Benedict, John Benson.

LAY DELEGATES.

St. Luke's, Wyoming—Charles Castle, S. E. Ellsworth; Christ Church, Waukegan—W. Besley, Homer B. Steele; St. Peter's, Sycamore—Arthur M. Stanton; Grace, Herting, ——; St. Paul's, Springfield—S. H. Treat, G. H. Harlow, E. S. Towler; Christ Church, Robinsrest—Charles Mayo; Trinity, Rock Island—W. Hoffman; Grace Church, Rock Island—James R. Smith; Emmanuel, Rockford—Benjamin Hard; Good Shepherd, Quincy—E. J. Parker; St. John's, Quincy—Henry Kent, H. A. Williamson; Redeemer's, Princeton—Ferdinand Horton, William Bacon, M. D.; St. Stephen's, Pittsfield—B. H. Atkinson; St. John's, Peoria—Samuel Wilkinson; St. Paul's, Pekin—R. D. Smith; St. John's, Naperville—C. W. Richmond, W. B. Green; Trinity, Lincoln—T. H. Phillips; Christ Church, Limestone—James Benson Clark; St. John's, Lockport—Edward A. H. Larned; Church of the Redeemer, Elgin—A. E. Beutty, J. B. Holbrough; St. Mark's, Evanston—Charles Comstock, C. D. Paul; Christ Church, Harlem—J. H. S. Frick, George Sharp, Frederick Knott; Ascension, Chicago—J. B. Hall, E. E. Clapp, S. H. Harbison, C. D. Dana; St. Ansgarius, Chicago—J. T. Appleby, John Levin; Atonement, Chicago—Reuben Taylor, R. S. Worthington, James Jackson White, James C. Rogers, Joseph Jellyman; St. Stephen's, Chicago—W. E. Cowper, George R. Chittenden, J. E. Darby, James Custer, Jr., Hiram Wausen, M. D.; St. John's, Chicago—J. A. Sleeper, C. H. Jordan, John H. Williams, J. H. Finch, S. Johnston; Trinity, Chicago—S. H. Roberts, W. W. Tilden, A. E. Calkins, H. C. Ranney, Charles G. Cooley; Epiphany, Chicago—D. W. Page, George Gardner, Henry B. Grier, C. B. Cobb, E. S. Boynton; St. James, Chicago—E. H. Sheldon, F. H. Winston, F. B. Peabody, I. N. Arnold, C. R. Larrabee; St. Mark's, Chicago—M. W. Fuller, F. Dickington, W. H. Low; Our Savior, Chicago—Franklin Hatheway, E. D. Cope, Stewart Marks; Grace Church, Chicago—L. B. Otis, Henry Keep, Anson A. Bigelow, A. F. Lay; Calvary, Chicago—C. H. Roberts, J. M. Banks, W. R. Grafton; Holy Communion, Chicago——; St. Luke's, Dixon—J. K. Edsall, O. B. Dodge, A. H. Tilsen; Trinity, Aurora—E. G. Wheaton; St. James, Arendee——; St. John's Decatur—William S. Quinlan; St. Paul's, Carlinville—George J. Castle; Redeemer, Cairo—H. H. Candee; Calvary, Batavia—S. F. Clarke; St. Matthews, Bloomington—George W. Hayes; St. James, Algonquin—James Kee; St. Paul's, Alton—A. W. Schweppe, Garvis Paddock.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

The Chair then announced that the following were appointed Inspectors of Election:

Clerical Vote—The Rev. Clinton Locke, the Rev. Sydney Corbett, Messrs. Reuben Taylor and H. A. Williamson.

Lay Vote—The Rev. H. M. Gregg, the Rev. Theodore J. Holcombe, Messrs. Frederick Slater and E. H. Sheldon.

RULES OF ORDER.

Mr. Sleeper moved that the Rev. Dr. Morrison, Judge L. B. Otis, and Mr. J. F. Arnold, be appointed a committee to submit rules under which the Special Convention, called for the purpose of electing a Bishop, might act.

Judge Otis moved, by way of amendment, that the existing rules of order be adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Sullivan remarked that the existing rules were simply legislative, not framed for the government of a special convention.

The Chair—I consider that both the motion and the amendment thereto are out of order. The first business is the reading of the existing rules, under which we are now acting.

After considerable discussion, in which few important points were made, the rules were read.

THE LAITY VOTE.

Mr. J. K. Edsall then presented the following:

Resolved, That after the clergy shall have nominated to the laity a fit and proper clergyman for Bishop the laity shall, at the request of three parishes, or of ten lay delegates, have leave to retire for consultation before being required to vote upon the question of the approval of such nomination without adjournment of the Convention.

Mr. I. N. Arnold—I move to amend that the laity shall not remain out more than two hours.

A delegate—I move to amend that there shall be no adjournment without the vote of the Convention.

The original resolution was, after tedious debate, carried.

On motion of Dr. McMurdy, visiting clergymen were invited to honorary seats upon the floor of the house.

EQUAL DIVISION.

Mr. Sleeper—I move to strike out the following clause from Rule III. of the existing rules: "And an equal division of the lay delegates from a congregation shall neutralize the vote of such congregation."

This proposition begat a fearful storm of words, Mr. Sleeper doing most of the talking on the side of the resolution, occasionally supported by Judge Otis.

Mr. S. C. Judd, in a somewhat lengthy speech, denounced the proposition as being opposed to all existing ideas of American law. It simply meant that all churches whose votes were divided would be supposed to vote in the negative,—an outrage on all forms of representative government.

The matter finally grew very warm, and the Chairman interfered for the preservation of order.

Mr. Judd—I move to lay Mr. Sleeper's motion on the table.

A vote was taken, and the resolution was tabled by the following vote: Yeas—Clerical, 43; lay, 34. Nays—Clerical, 34; lay 21. Majority, 22.

SHALL THE CHANCELLOR VOTE?

The Hon. I. N. Arnold then read the following resolution, which he supported in a very long speech:

Resolved, That the Chancellor of the Diocese is not entitled to vote in this Convention.

Mr. Arnold held that Mr. Judd could not act in that Convention as a member by virtue of a canon which was overridden by the Constitution.

Mr. Judd replied at great length, and said that not alone was he sustained by the canon, but also by the Constitution. The late Bishop Whitehouse, one of the most accomplished canonical authorities of the age, held that he (Mr. Judd) was entitled to sit and vote in the Conventions of the Church. He had sat in their Conventions for several years, and had never been challenged previously. If he was a member of the Convention at all, he was certainly entitled to the full privileges of the House.

A member—I move to lay Mr. Arnold's motion on the table. There was a call for a vote by order, which resulted in the tabling of the resolution by the following vote: Clerical, ayes, 42; nays, 18; lay, ayes, 35; nays, 19.

The Convention then adjourned until 9:30 o'clock this morning.

CAUCUS LAST EVENING.

The De Koven wing of the Episcopal Convention met again last evening, in the ladies' ordinary of the Tremont House, the Secretary of State, Col. George H. Harlow, in the chair. The meeting was, like its predecessor, strictly private, and was understood to be merely a caucus of Dr. De Koven's supporters.

THE DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—I suppose that voting for a new Bishop for this diocese will begin to-morrow. The great interest manifested regarding the election of a Bishop for our diocese, and the numerous communications published in THE TRIBUNE and other newspapers, induces me to ask you for room to have my say also. In the first place, I have nothing to bring against any of the clergymen whose names have been mentioned in connection with that high and sacred office. For the last fourteen years I have had sons at Racine College; during that time I have made many visits to that institution, and have seen it grow, under the admirable management of the Rev. Dr. De Koven, from a poor and insignificant affair, to be one of the best, if not the very best, and most extensive and healthy church educational establishments in this country.

From my intimate acquaintance of many years' standing with Dr. DeKoven I have no hesitation in saying that I think he will, if elected, make a better Bishop than any whose names have been mentioned in that connection. He is a man of undoubted honesty and truth, of great piety, of most transcendent ability as a scholar, of fine physical appearance, in the prime of life and strength, of great zeal as a missionary, of most remarkable executive talent, and last, though not least, a Western man, who knows the ways of our people, and the Diocese of Illinois.

So much as I have said of the Reverend Doctor I have said from my own knowledge, and his enemies—no, his opponents (for he has no enemies) freely admit its truth. Why, then, should there be any opposition to such a man? Because Churchmen all have their friends, and human nature is still the same in Church as in more worldly affairs, and each churchman would like to elevate to a Bishopric his own particular friend, and, in the excitement occasioned by filling vacancies in a number of institutions, the hue and cry of "High Church" and "Ritualism" has been raised, and, true or false, it has been enough, up to this time, for the purpose.

In all Churches of every denomination there must be some different shades of thought and belief, for the human mind is as differently constituted as the body; so in the Church there has got to be High-Church, Low-Church, Broad-Church, etc., but still all are equally within its pale.

Dr. De Koven has liberal views, and thinks there is plenty of room within the Church for his neighbors, even though they do not think precisely as he does himself.

The Reverend Doctor has a great reverence for the Church that has been consecrated to the Almighty, and great respect for its sublime and beautiful ceremonies. These he insists upon, and if this makes him a High-Churchman and a Ritualist, I suppose he is one, and so must all good churchmen be considered. Great injustice has heretofore been done Dr. De Koven by asserting that he believed this, and he believed that, that he was a member of the C. B. S., etc. His direct denial of these charges were of no avail so long as it was for the interest of his opponents to keep the story current, but his eloquent, manly speech at the late General Convention has, I think, set at rest these reports, and convinced many who heard it that they had done him a great wrong.

During all the history of the Church in this diocese there has been no trouble or excitement about Ritualism or High or Low Churchmanship, nor is there now the least danger of any evil results to the Church from that cause, no matter who is elected. The cry will do as a "bugaboo" until after election, when it will become a subject of laughter, and the Bishop, who ever he may be, will receive the cordial support of all of his people. I say this with confidence, for I hear such churchmen as Mr. E. H. Sheldon and Mr. C. R. Larrabee, who are supposed to favor Dr. De Koven, and who are, and have been for more than a quarter of a century, representative men in St. James Church (the oldest church in this city if not in the diocese) called Ritualists. This, of course, is not true, and was never heard of before, and probably never will be again.

JULIAN S. RUMSEY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE APOLLO CLUB CONCERT.

The second Apollo Club concert of the season was given last evening at McCormick's Hall. The biting cold and furious blasts combined to keep the usual crowd which throngs the concerts of the Club by snug firesides, but nevertheless the audience, though light, was a good one considering the fearful weather. Those who were present were favored with a most enjoyable concert, the programme being of a light and popular kind, and very varied in its numbers. The Club, which was under the direction of the new leader, Mr. Bergstein, turned out with fewer numbers than usual, many being on the sick-list, but in nearly all its numbers it sang well, and in two of them, Abt's "Wanderer's Night-Song" and Johannas Kinkel's "Knight's Farewell," excellently. It is as yet too early to judge of Mr. Bergstein's capabilities as a leader, the numbers allotted to the Club being very light and not calling for very serious executive work, or much display of real ability in conducting. The Club, however, has not yet lost its old style and precision, although the telling voices were wanting in its numbers. The solo work of the evening was given to Mrs. Watrou's effective alto, and to Mrs. Stacy, soprano, the former singing Blumenthal's "Requital," and the latter the romanza from "L'Africaine," which was sung in excellent voice and with more than this lady's usual feeling and expression. The two ladies, in addition to Mrs. Starkweather (who was suffering from a severe cold, however), also appeared in two or three concerted numbers, and Mr. Ledochowski played Thalberg's arrangement of Sonnambula in superb style. As a whole, the concert was a very pleasing one, and those who braved the furious blasts were well repaid for attendance.

THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY RECEPTION.

The first reception by the Beethoven Society will be given this evening at McCormick's Hall, with the following programme:

PART I.

1. Cantata—"Song of the Spirits Over the Waters" .... Hiller
Beethoven Society.
2. Quintette—Piano and string instruments .. Schumann
Messrs. Wolfsohn, Lewis, Hubbard, Allen, and Eichheim.
3. Chorus { From "Elijah" } { a. "He Watching Over Israel". b. "Behold God the Lord" } Mendelssohn
Beethoven Society.

PART II.

4. Damascus—"With Sheathed Swords" .... Costa
Beethoven Society.
5. Variations—For piano and 'cello .... Mendelssohn
Messrs. Wolfsohn and Eichheim.
6. Chorus—From "King Thomas" D Major .... Mozart
Beethoven Society.

BENEFIT CONCERT.

A concert will be given this evening at the chapel of the Third Presbyterian Church for the benefit of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, with the following programme:

PART I.

1. Duo—"The Fishermen" .... Gabussi
Messrs. Wheeler and Goldsmith.
2. Piano. { a. Impromptu .... Schubert; b. Turkish March .... Arr. by Rubinstein }
Mr. F. T. Baird.
3. "Maiden's Flower Song" .... Pinsuti
Mrs. Stacy.
4. Song—"Over the Rolling Sea" .... Reyloff
Mr. Goldsmith.
5. Songs. { a. "Ocean Buried," b. "Adieu," } .... Liebling
Miss White.
6. Trio—"Memory" .... Leslie
Mrs. Stacy, Miss White, and Mr. Wheeler.

PART II.

1. Song—"Looking Back" .... Sullivan
Mr. Goldsmith.
1. Song—"Sabbath Morning Chimes" .... F. W. Root
Miss White.
3. Song—"When the Quiet Moon Is Beaming" .... Schondorf
Mr. Wheeler.
4. Canzonet—"My Mother Bids Me Bind My Hair" .... Haydn
Mrs. Stacy.
5. Quartette—"Farewell to the Forest" .. Mendelssohn
Mrs. Stacy, Miss White, Messrs. Wheeler and Goldsmith.

A Startling Discovery.

Baltimore (Jan. 28) Dispatch to the New York Times.

Recent disclosures have exposed a system of embezzlement and misappropriation of trust, funds at Annapolis that has created consternation throughout all circles at the State Capital. The criminal was James R. Howison, a lawyer of the highest standing in business and social circles, who, because of his sterling reputation, had been made the custodian of the funds, and manager of the properties of many of the leading citizens. A short time ago he died suddenly, and the examination of his accounts shows that he has robbed nearly every person who reposed business trusts in him. About $60,000 worth of bonds that had been placed in his charge by various clients had been used to his own benefit, and he had also borrowed large amounts on fraudulent mortgages. Several of the officers and professors at the Naval Academy had various sums on deposit with him, all of which are lost in the general wreck. Bishop Odenheimer, Howison's father-in-law, is said to have lost $10,000, and the total of the losses will reach $150,000. Howison was at one time clerk to Admiral Franklin Buchanan, and afterward Secretary of the Naval Academy.

MEMPHIS & EL PASO.

Extracts from the Records of the Company.

How a Great Congressional-Corruption Fund Was Created.

The New York *Sun* gives the following extracts from the records of the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific Railroad Company, showing how a Congressional-corruption fund of over $11,000,000 was created:

The following is a resolution of the Executive Committee, passed Feb. 23, 1868:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific Railroad Company, held in Philadelphia on the 28th of February, 1868, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That Congress be memorialized:

First—To grant the Company the same corporate powers it now possesses to enable it to build and operate a railroad from or near El Paso on the Rio Grande to San Diego on the Pacific Ocean, through the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona and the State of California, by her consent, with power to form connections with other railroads, and to establish a through Southern transcontinental railroad line from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast.

Second—To grant the Company public lands and United States bonds to aid it in building its railroad from El Paso to San Diego, on the same terms and conditions as such lands and bonds have been granted to the Union Pacific Railroad.

Third—To grant to the Company United States bonds to aid it in building its railroad from Jefferson to El Paso, on the same terms and conditions as such bonds have been granted to the Union Pacific Railroad.

WILLIAM SCHMOELE, } Executive Committee.
W. G. SNETHEN, }

Attest: W. N. SNETHEN, Assistant Secretary.
[Seal of the Company.]

Resolution of Executive Committee passed Feb. 29, 1868:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific Railroad Company, held in Philadelphia on the 29th of February, 1868, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in accordance with the provisions of the contract of the 14th of November, 1867, between the Treasurer and the Company, 80,000 20-acre settlement certificates privilege series of subscription to the Company's lands in Texas, convertible any two of them into one building lot in Virginia City, the Atlantic terminus of the Company's railroad, be forthwith issued and offered for sale by the Treasurer, for the purpose of raising funds for construction of the Company's railroad.

Resolved, That the net proceeds realized from time to time by the sale of the said 80,000 certificates be appropriated by the Treasurer, under his contract of the 14th of November, 1867, with the Company through the building of its railroad from Jefferson to El Paso.

Resolved, That the form of this settlement certificate be as follows:

Southern Transcontinental Railroad privilege series settlement certificate No. —. Office of the Treasurer and Land Commissioner of the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific Railroad Company, No. 26 Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, May 1, 1868.

The Memphis, El Paso & Pacific Railroad Company hereby acknowledges to have received from —— the sum of $10, the same being the first installment of a subscription of $105, the remainder being payable to the Treasurer within nineteen months from the date hereof, in monthly installments of $5 each, or by $90 if paid on subscribing, in addition to the said $10; for which subscription, when duly paid, the holder will be entitled on the surrender hereof with all receipts:

1. To one farm of 20 acres, to be located in any of the settlements of the Company, open to entry, on the 8,000,000 acres of land granted to them by the State of Texas.

2. To two building lots, each of 3,000 square feet, to be selected in any of the town or city sites of the Company, open to entry, on the line of their railroad in Texas.

3. To one free pass, good for five years' travel over 100 miles of the Company's railroad, near or convenient to the holder's farm, or lots, when located for settlement before the year 1900; *provided* that none but new settlers in Texas shall be entitled to such free passes.

N. B.—For each additional subscription the holder's time of travel will be extended one year.

PRIVILEGES.—1. The holder may, at his option, select three additional building lots, open to entry, in any of the Company's town or city sites in Texas, in place of the 20 acres of agricultural land to which he will be entitled.

2. The holder may, at any time, during ten years from the date hereof, convert two of these subscriptions, duly paid, into one building lot of 20 by 120 feet, on a main street or avenue in Virginia City, on the harbor of Norfolk, the Company's site for a seaport and Atlantic terminus of the Southern Transcontinental Railroad.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Treasurer ——.
[Seal.] Secretary ——.

Attest: W. N. SNETHEN, Assistant Secretary.

Note.—To pay monthly dues, cut off blank receipt and send it with the money to Treasurer, who will return receipt duly signed. Be particular in stating number of certificate, your name and post-office.

No. ——. Received, Philadelphia, ——, 18—, of ——, whose post-office is ——, State of ——, $5, being one monthly installment due on certificate No. ——. Treasurer ——.

(Signed) WILLIAM SCHMOELE, } Executive
W. G. SNETHEN, } Committee.

INCREASING THE CORRUPTION FUND.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific Railroad Company, held in Philadelphia March 2, 1868, it was resolved to issue construction certificates, series A, at the rate of $16,000 per mile on the first 150 miles of the road [form of these certificates given above].

Five thousand five hundred such certificates, of the nominal value of $1,000 each, were directed to be placed in the hands of Gen. Fremont, Chairman of the Executive Committee, to be used by him as the Committee might direct.

The following letter from Gen. Fremont, Chairman of the Executive Committee, to Dr. William Schmoele, Treasurer of the Company, shows what was done with a large number of these construction certificates:

Dr. William Schmoele, Treasurer of the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific Railroad Company: DOCTOR: In obedience to the resolutions of the Executive Committee of the Company of March 2, 1868, I herewith return you 500 certificates construction, series A, from Nos. 100 to 110 on the first thirty sections of the railroad, and from Nos. 200 to 220 on the last ten sections thereof, for paying the indebtedness of the Company prior to the 14th November, 1867, or for such other disposition as the said Committee may direct.

I have also to report that, by and with the advice and consent of the Secretary of the Company, I have, in obedience to the said resolutions, disposed of 3,000 of said certificates, from Nos. 41 to 100, inclusive, on the first thirty sections of the railroad, and from Nos. 81 to 200, inclusive, on the last ten sections thereof, by which, in my judgment, permanent interests outside of Texas, and vital to the construction of the railroad, have been attained. J. C. FREMONT.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1868.

I concur in the foregoing report.

W. G. SNETHEN,
Secretary M., E. P. & P. R. R. Co.

The disposition of the certificates by Fremont, as above reported, was evidently satisfactory to the Executive Committee. The following action was immediately taken by the Committee:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific Railroad Company, held in Philadelphia 25th June, 1868, the following resolution was adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That 1,000 of the 5,500 construction certificates, series A, issued under the resolutions of the 2d March, 1868, and placed in the hands of Gen. John C. Fremont for the purposes therein mentioned, be and the same are hereby appropriated, as commissions in full for the use and the behoof of the said Fremont, in consideration of his services under the said resolutions of the 2d March, 1868, rendered and to be rendered, and the said Fremont is hereby authorized and directed to reserve for himself in advance said 1,000 certificates as a discharge in full for said commission.

W. G. SNETHEN, } Executive
WM. SCHMOELE, } Committee.

TWENTY MILLIONS TO DIVIDE.

A Convention of stockholders was held in New York City, Jan. 7, 1869, at which were present B. H. Epperson, William Schmoele, and John C. Fremont. All the capital stock of the Company was reported to be represented in the persons present, as follows:

Twenty millions of full paid and unassessable stock standing on the books of the Company in the names of B. H. Epperson, J. C. Fremont, William Schmoele, and W. G. Snethen, and twenty millions of stock standing on the books of the Company in the name of William Schmoele as agent of the Company.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the contract entered into between the Company and William Schmoele on the 14th of November, 1867, be and is hereby so modified by the parties thereto as to authorize and direct the issue at once by the President and Secretary of the Company of the twenty millions of their full paid and unassessable capital stock standing on the books of the Company in the names of Benjamin H. Epperson, John C. Fremont, William Schmoele, and Worthington G. Snethen, respectively, to each of them in the proportions to which they are entitled without the restrictions imposed in the said contract upon its issue and transfer.

Resolved, That the said contract be so far further modified as to authorize and direct the issue, to William Schmoele, by the President and Secretary of the Company, of five millions out of the twenty millions of their capital stock standing in the name of the said William Schmoele, as assets of the Company, for the construction of their railroad, to be used by him under the direction or approval of the Executive Committee of the Company as full paid and unassessable stock for promoting the interests of said road; *Provided*, that the said Schmoele in bona fide disposing of the said five millions of stock, under the direction or approval of the said Executive Committee, shall in no event, or under no circumstances, be held responsible for the money value of the same, or for the proceeds or results of their application, or any part thereof.

Resolved, That the certificates of said full-paid and unassessable stock shall be prepared by the Executive Committee of the Company.

On motion of Gen. Fremont, the following Directors were elected:

James W. Throckmorton, of McKinney, Texas; William M. Harrison, of Jefferson, Texas; Bird W. Gray, of Jefferson, Texas; Micajah L. Armstrong, of Paris, Texas; Frederick Butterfield, of New York; John J. Donaldson, of New York; John T. Robertson, of South Carolina; Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky; Andrew J. Hamilton, of Texas; Wm. B. Duncan, of New York; Edward Dodge, of New York; John Vannest, of New York; James T. Sanford, of New York.

PAYING FOR PAST AND FUTURE SERVICES.

On motion of Gen. Fremont, the following preamble and resolution were adopted, to-wit:

WHEREAS, It is considered advisable and most conducive to securing the speedy construction of the Company's railroad to distribute a large proportion of its stock among parties whose past and future services are best calculated to effect the required subsidiary legislation of Texas, and to assist in every other way, the execution of the Company's contract with William Schmoele, dated Nov. 14, 1867, as modified by this convention, with the consent of the parties thereto:

Therefore be it further resolved, By and with the consent of the parties to the said contract of Nov. 14, 1867, that the said contract be further so far modified as to authorize and direct the President and Secretary of said Company, and they are hereby authorized and directed, to issue to the said William Schmoele the remaining $15,000,000 of the $20,000,000 of the stock subscribed by him, in and by said contract, to be disposed of by him as assets of the Company, for the construction of their railroad, which said $15,000,000 of stock are hereby declared to be full paid and unassessable, and the said William Schmoele is hereby authorized and directed to transfer all or so much of said $15,000,000 of stock to such persons as the Board of Directors or their Executive Committee may authorize him to transfer; and he, the said Schmoele, is hereby released from all further account and responsibility for the said $15,000,000 of stock by him transferred, and he shall in no wise be responsible for the money value thereof.

On motion of Mr. Epperson, it was resolved that if any additional Director hereby elected shall not communicate to the Secretary his acceptance within sixty days after being notified of his election he shall be considered as having declined.

The Secretary of the Company was directed to notify each of the parties of his election as such Director.

No further business, on motion of Mr. Snethen, the Convention adjourned sine die.

B. H. EPPERSON, Chairman.
W. S. SNETHEN, Secretary.

"J. C. Fremont, William Schmoele, J. M. Daniel."
[Seal of Company].

The following will be found very interesting reading:

ROOMS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MEMPHIS, EL PASO & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, WASHINGTON: At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held April, 10, 1869, the following was unanimously adopted, to-wit: William Schmoele be and he is hereby authorized and directed to transer to each party hereinafter named such an amount of stock as is set after their names respectively out of the stock issued to him by order of this Committee, for the purposes of the Committee; and the said Schmoele shall in no wise be responsible for the money value of such stock transferred by him.

To Winfield Scott Smith, 400 shares.
To Morton C. Hunter 8,000 shares.
To Richard C. McCormick, 4,000 shares.
To Frank Fuller, 400 shares.
To Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, 400 shares.

The Committee hereby further declare and certify that they have suitably disposed of 500 construction bonds of $1,000 each, numbered from No. 211 to No. 710, both inclusive, for the purposes and in the interest of the Company, and that William Schmoele is not responsible for the said bonds, or for the money value thereof.

And the Committee further declare and certify that William Schmoele is hereby authorized to engage George W. Woodward as counsel for this Company, and to transfer to the said Woodward as a retaining fee 4,000 shares of the stock of this Company, out of the stock held by the said Schmoele for the purposes of this Committee.

And the Committee further authorize the President and Secretary to issue to William Schmoele additional stock to the amount of $1,000,000, out of the $20,000,000 signed by the said Schmoele for the purposes of the Company, and the said Schmoele shall hold the said million of stock thus additionally issued to him for the purposes of this Committee, and he shall not be responsible for the money value thereof.

And the Committee further appoint Gen. John C. Fremont to visit Paris as the General Agent of this Company, with full powers to act for the Company, his acts being binding upon the Company, and the President and Secretary shall issue the necessary papers for Gen. Fremont for the purposes named.

The Committee also approve of a transfer of $200,000 of stock made by W. Schmoele to Ignatius Donnelly, and authorize W. Schmoele to pay to said Donnelly a due-bill of $50,000, out of the proceeds of the loan in Paris, as fast as convenient, said due-bill being signed by J. C. Fremont and B. H. Epperson, and dated February, 1869, and to be considered as a retaining fee for the said Donnelly as counsel for this Company, required to effect a connection of this Company with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for united action to obtain subsidies.

The Committee approve of the purchase of the San Diego & Gila Southern Pacific & Atlantic Railroad line, with the franchises and property of the respective companies, as shown by the papers exchanged, and of the transfer of $150,000 stock as part payment to Col. Thomas S. Sedgwick and Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, as shown by respective receipts, all accomplished since March 1, 1869.

J. C. FREMONT,
B. H. EPPERSON,
WM. SCHMOELE,

Executive Committee of the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific Railroad Company.

The following is a receipt given by Fremont to Schmoele:

Received, New York, March 22, 1869, by the hands of William Schmoele, one hundred and twenty-five (125) construction bonds of one thousand dollars ($1,000), each, numbered from March 22, 1869:

41 to 250, inclusive	40
376 to 400, inclusive	25
601 to 650, inclusive	50
701 to 710, inclusive	10
	125

said bonds being received from the Memphis, El Paso, & Pacific Railroad Company, to be pledged by me for moneys to be borrowed and used by me for said Company. J. C. FREMONT.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE PROPERTY: WARREN-av., 50 feet, between Wood and Lincoln.
Warren-av., 24, 34, 48, or 60 feet, west of Leavitt.
East Pearson-st., 21x71, north of Water-Works.
Van Buren-st., 100x125, southeast corner of Robey.
Washington-st., 50 feet, west of Leavitt.
Michigan-av., 75 feet, east front, north of Twenty-ninth-st. GEO. M. HIGGINSON,
Real Estate Office No. 96 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST.—FRAME house and lot, 26 feet front, No. 1052 West Madison-st., near Stanton; price low; $2,000 can remain about 3 years. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—VERNON-AV.—NEW, TWO-STORY basement brick house of 10 rooms, furnace, etc., 25 x164 feet, No. 290 Vernon-av., near Thirty-third-st.; price low; easy payment. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 26x125 ON MADIson-st., near Western-av.; $3,200, worth $4,000. Must be sold. J. D. N. WEISS, 1052 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-AV. BOULEVARD, 100 FEET on corner, very low for a few days to close out an estate. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 10 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR COLORADO property—The undivided half of one of the best business corners on the West Side. L. CURRY, 6 Tribune Building.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—20 LOTS, EACH 25x120 FEET FRONT, ON Sixty-third and Sixty-second-sts., near Wallace, in Englewood, will be sold so as to give a big profit in retailing it; terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CORNELL—48 LOTS ON SEVENTY-fifth-st., east of railroad; will sell 24 or the whole; price low; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—280 ACRES LAND in Kansas, 312 in Missouri, 160 in Minnesota, 3 houses and lots in choice towns in Central Illinois, and city leasehold; will sell cheap, or exchange for city property or stock of merchandise. Address O G T, 851 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A 25-FOOT LOT ON NORTH DEARborn-st., or on a cross-street near Deaborn. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN IRON AND HARDWARE BUSINESS IN A prosperous Western city for sale; established five years; in good running order, and paying handsomely. For further information apply to S. D. KIMBARK, 80, 82, and 84 Michigan-av.

A 1 SAMPLE-ROOM, DOING A FINE BUSINESS, for sale; first-class custom; cheap rent. B. J. NOCKIN, 131 and 133 South Clark-st., basement.

ONE HALF INTEREST IN A GRIST MILL, WITH good run of custom, for sale, at a bargain; would exchange for a stock of goods. Address J. H. WILLIAMS, Anamosa, Ia.

PRINTING AND BINDING ESTABLISHMENT of Mortimer & Paine, Bloomington, Ill., for sale; all in good order; valued at $3,500; will be sold at auction, if not sold privately before, for cash, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1875, as a whole or in parts. Address MYERS & BUSHNELL, or W. M. HATCH, Attorney-at-Law, Bloomington, Ill.

THE BEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED FOR SALE—$1,000 will buy a first-class boot and shoe shop, a good stock of leather of all kinds, a large stock of boots, sewing machine, crimping machine, tools, fixtures,—in fact everything necessary in a good shop; only shop in a town of 1,200 inhabitants, surrounded by an old and thickly settled farming country; business well-established, with a good run of custom; a tip-top chance for a live man; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address C. H. LISMAN, Momence, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 PER DAY—TO SELL THE Home shuttle sewing machine, price $25. Reader! you can make money selling the "Home Shuttle" whether you are experienced in the business or not. If you wish to buy a sewing machine for family use, our circulars will show you how to save money. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—12 GENTLEMEN AND 12 LADY canvassers, to take subscriptions for "The Lakeside Library." It will pay to call and see samples, get terms, etc. A new thing. Room 1 Lakeside Building, Clark and Adams-sts. DONNELLY, LOYD & CO., Publishers.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE EUREKA NO-Chimney Burner and 100 other fast-selling articles. C. M. LININGTON & BRO., 177 East Madison-st.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, INSTRUCTION IN the English language; evening lessons. Address Y 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF ITALIAN, MALE OR female. Address J W, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1 BILLIARD TABLE ALL COMPLETE, nearly new; will sell cheap for cash. Apply at 5 Dearborn-st., saloon.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—IN THE CHICAGO OFFICE OF A prominent insurance journal, a young man who has a good knowledge of the business of fire and life insurance. Salary liberal to a person competent to fill the position. The best of references required. Address P 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN, WHO IS acquainted with the drug, paint, and glass trade in the Northwest. Address Q 47, Tribune office, with name of former employers and salary expected. Must be well recommended.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN FOR Michigan and Indiana. BROWNSON BROS. & CO., 207 and 209 Madison-st. Men's furnishing goods.

Trades.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH AT SCOTT'S BELlows Factory, Johnson-st., corner Twenty-second.

WANTED—3 BLACKSMITHS, IMMEDIATELY; steady work. Apply to DUFFY & SCHROEDER, southeast corner Monroe and Clinton-sts.

WANTED—A MAN POSSESSING SOME NATURAL ingenuity, of good habits, industrious, and familiar with the repairing of French and American clocks, can find permanent employment at fair wages. Address R 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED OVERALL AND shirt cutters. Apply at KEITH BROS., 250 Madison-st.

WANTED—A COUPLE OF COMPOSITORS. Those acquainted with job work preferred; also, a press boy. At Lake Street Printing Company, 132 and 134 Lake-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGENTS THAT ARE A. F. & A. MAsons to call at 145 Clark-st., Room 35. C. H. CARSON & CO.

WANTED—A YOUNG, INTELLIGENT MAN, conversant with German, to take orders in the city. Apply the 4th and 5th, between 9 and 10, 193 Washington-st., Room 13.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE EXCELSIOR NO-Chimney Burner, Chinese cement, and 100 fast selling articles. Outfits $3 to $30. American Novelty Company, 113 East Madison-st., Room 22.

WANTED—RELIABLE, EXPERIENCED MAN IN flour and feed business, with $500 cash; permanent situation, with first-class house, if satisfactory. Address T 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN OF GOOD ADDRESS and education can find profitable occupation by calling at Room 7, 46 South Clark-st.

WANTED—PARTY WHO CAN FURNISH $1,000 TO $3,000 can have a fair salary and share of profits in a wood-working factory in St. Louis, as bookkeeper or foreman. Address J. M. DUDLEY, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—50 YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE stage business. Apply at stage entrance Adelphi, Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. J. R. McGRUDEN.

WANTED—MEN—WE WANT TO HEAR FROM 500 men that would like to make $200 a month. We can show the most practical plan in the West for making money, and are willing to send $1 samples free to men of respectable appearance and average tact that are out of business and not dead broke. No peddlers wanted. RAY & CO., Chicago, 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT-CARVER. Apply at ANDERSON'S Dining-Room, 111 East Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN BOY TO WORK IN the kitchen. Apply at 163 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 13 YEARS OLD TO do second work, no children or boarders. Apply at 308 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR COOKING and general housework at 664 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework in an American family of two; Swede preferred. Address 424 Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, in a private family at 219 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT ENGLISH OR SCOTCH woman to cook, wash, and iron; second girl helps wash and iron; references required. 797 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS, NEAT GIRL, CApable of doing general housework in a small family, may apply immediately at 816 Arnold, just above Thirty-fifth-st. Good references will be required.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR NORwegian girl to do general housework in a private family. 339 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR BOHEMIAN girl for general housework, at 91 Twenty-fifth-st., between Prairie and Calumet-avs.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL; MUST BE A GOOD cook; good wages paid. Call between 1 and 2 o'clock to-day, at Miss MAGGIE MOORE'S, 98 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS cooking and general housework. Apply at 42 Ann.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 150 VINCENNES-av., for a small family.

WANTED—AT 694 WABASH-AV., A GOOD, strong girl for general housework.

WANTED—GOOD COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in private family. Apply in the square, 275 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, Swede, Scandinavian, or German; references required. Apply between 3 and 4 at 654 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT 735 STATE-ST.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SHIRT-MAKERS AT 67 WASHINGTON-st., up-stairs. WILSON BROS.

Nurses.

WANTED—GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF YOUNG children and do up-stairs work. Apply at 611 West Washington-st. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL. APPLY AT 1365 Indiana-av., to-day.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TEN BALLET LADIES TO TRAVEL. Apply at 10 o'clock to-day. MRS. HALL, 44½ South Green-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD FARM NEAR LOUISville, Ky., worth $10,000; one near St. Louis, beautifully located on the river, $20,000; and one in Wisconsin, $10,000, for property in or near Chicago. HENRY P. GEORGE, 106 Fifth-av., Room 1.

FOR EXCHANGE—TWO ELEGANT NEW OCTAgon brick houses on Vernon-av., near Douglas-place. Will take unimproved lots on Third, Fourth, or Fifth-avs., near Van Buren-st. Call on H. M. WILCOCK, Room 10, over Cook County Bank.

REAL ESTATE AND GOOD PAPER TO EXchange for several thousand dollars' worth of furniture. E. R. HURLBUT, 851 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY, SUBURBAN, OR country property, 72 acres of choice selected property near depot, adjoining railroad, on the north shore. Apply to JAMES DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WANTED, LIVERY STOCK suitable for country business, for cottage and lot, South Side, clear; value, $1,500. A. D. HALL, 151 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—WANTED, A GOOD FARM IN Southern Michigan for inside improved. A. D. HALL, 151 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPAN OF BASHAW MARES, bay, 15 hands, long tails (can trot in three minutes), for unincumbered suburban lots or Iowa land. Address R 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SOUTH ENGLEwood lots (clear) for hardware or groceries. Address P 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—UNINCUMBERED REAL ESTATE for choice Illinois coal property. One of the best-working mines in this State; valued at $100,000; unincumbered and doing a thriving business. Address P 68, Tribune office.

$6,500 STOCK OF GOODS, MOSTLY COTHS and clothing, all clear, to exchange for farm; will give good trade. R. O. SPROGLE, 127 LaSalle-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ELEGANT WALNUT PARLOR SUIT, 7 PIECES, covered satin damask with blue puffings, all pieces having handsomely-upholstered backs, cost $160 three months ago; price $65. No. 71 Twenty-sixth-st.

STOVES, CROCKERY, AND HOUSE-FURNISHing goods on easy monthly payments. E. W. LOWELL & CO., 736 West Madison-st.

545 MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF SIXTEENTH-ST., SPECIAL BARGAINS.
A $650-rosewood parlor suite, 8 pieces, $225.
A splendid rosewood centre-table, fine marble, $25.
A $125-walnut parlor suite, 7 pieces, $60.
A $700-Piano-forte, new, price $250.
A handsome walnut book-case, price $30.
A superior walnut dressing bureau, price $25.
A fine tone rosewood 7-octave piano, $125.
A $65-sewing machine, in perfect order, $20.
A first-rate easy chair, $15.
Fine oil paintings in elegant frames, $10 to $100.
Residence 545 Michigan-av.

11,979 YOUNG MARRIED FOLKS—NOW IS the time to start housekeeping. The great reduction in furniture and carpets, and the very low rents, combine to make this your opportunity. We offer a select stock of furniture, carpets, and bedding at a great reduction, on installments. The Empire Parlor Bedstead in seven styles. It is for your interest to examine our stock and prices. Easy terms and square dealing. N. B.—Parties living in the suburbs will be amply repaid by visiting our establishment in the saving made. (Cut this out and keep it.) EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY, 283 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL.

A BARGAIN—AN ENTIRELY NEW AND MAGnificent rosewood pianoforte, 7⅓ octaves, agraffe attachment, full iron frame, French grand action, in highly polished case with round corners, richly carved legs and lyre. Manufacturers' price, $675. The instrument was taken in trade, is entirely new, and warranted in every respect, for sale with stool and cover for $250. Residence, 545 Michigan-av.

ONE KNABE, 2 STEINWAY, AND SEVERAL other first-class pianos, almost new; also, several good organs, for sale very low by JUL. BAUER & CO., corner State and Monroe-sts., Palmer House.

ORGANS AND MELODEONS TUNED AND REpaired and made equal to new at the the Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF THE VIOLIN. Address J W, Tribune office.

WE ARE OFFERING UNPRECEDENTED INducements to purchasers of pianos and organs during the next few weeks. Be sure and give us a call before buying or renting elsewhere. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

$125 WILL BUY A FINE TONE ROSEWOOD 7-octave piano-forte, with overstrung bass, round corners, with stool and cover; cost $450. Residence 545 Michigan-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. B. C.—ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH. "Dr. Sykes' Sure Cure," tested 4 years. Can try it free every afternoon at his office, 169 East Madison-st., Room 7. Sunday hours, 1:30 to 4:30. By mail send 10 cents for book of full particulars.

WANTED—DRUG STORE IN SOME LIVE TOWN of 2,000 or 3,000 inhabitants. State terms and other particulars. Address Dr. C. FISHER, Lewiston, Fulton County, Ill.

WANTED—A THREE OR FIVE HORSE POWER second-hand portable steam-engine in good running order. Address, with price and description, H. W. WILLIAMS & SONS, Batavia, Kane County, Ill.

SEWING MACHINES.

ELEGANT ELIAS HOWE SEWING MACHINE, cost $125, has all latest improvements and attachments, leaf-table, cover and drawers, equal to new; price $37.50. No. 71 Twenty-sixth-st.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINE—PRINCIPAL OFfice 111 State-st. Machines sold on monthly payments; 10 per cent discount for cash.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PROVISION OR COMmission house, by a young man who wishes to learn the business. Salary no object. Address O 68, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron, or do second work. Please call, for two days, at 332 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MOST EXCELLENT Protestant girl for general housework or kitchen work. Can furnish reference. Apply 321 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK, good washer and ironer, in a private family. Inquire at 772 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WOMan cook; can get up all kinds of orders. Call at 380 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls to cook, wash, and iron. Please call, for two days, at 258 Calumet-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD WET NURSE. Inquire at 89 Ontario-st., North Side.

Employment Agents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office and laundry. 80 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front first-class house on Forrest-av.; will be rented cheap to a good tenant. E. S. WELLS, 61 South Water-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, best location in the city, and lowest rents, at 161 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS BY THE DAY, week, or month cheap; transients solicited. 109 Franklin-st., near Washington-st. tunnel.

TO RENT—COMFORTABLE AND NICELY FURnished rooms by the day, week, or month. 71 Monroe-st., Room 18, one block from the Post-Office.

TO RENT—ROOM UNFURNISHED, OR WOULD furnish the same; warm and comfortable, with all modern improvements; stone-front house, pleasant; handy location. Inquire C. W. HERVEY, Room 15 Nixon Building.

TO RENT—AT 47 SOUTH LASALLE-ST., NICELY furnished rooms to gentlemen only, at $10 to $20 per month. Apply at Room 15, third floor.

TO RENT—CHEAP, SUITE OF FIVE ROOMS, THE entire floor arranged for housekeeping; brick block, State-st. C. DELANO, Reaper Block, Room 43.

TO RENT—SUITE OF THREE ROOMS WITH bath-room, hot and cold water, etc.; suitable for light housekeeping. Apply at 541 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS CHEAP; ONE nice front room. 146 East Madison-st., Room 23.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE NOS. 58 AND 60 SOUTH WATER-st. HENRY H. SHUFELDT, 184 Adams-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE CORNER STORE in a new brick block, for a drug store. Location first-class. Opportunity seldom met with. F. TIMPSON, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORE, GOOD STAND, CHEAP RENT. 25 Blue Island-av., near Halsted.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF NOS. 152 AND 154 Michigan-av., 40x150, with 10 or 15 horse-power. For terms apply or address S. H. NOBLE, 110 Twenty-second-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS 229 and 231 State-st., dimensions 38x140, with or without show-window on first floor. Inquire on premises. HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON.

FINANCIAL.

COOK COUNTY BANK CERTIFICATES—I WILL sell $2,500, cheap for cash. Apply to T. ANDREWS, Restaurant, Calhoun-place.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON GOOD CITY real estate (long time) at 10 per cent. J. HENRY EOFF, 74 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE CHICAGO property; favorable terms; unimproved, with large margin, considered. J. JOHNSTON, 80 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY IN SUMS OF $1,000 UP TO LOAN ON city property at 10 per cent. Commercial paper and mortgages bought. L. CURRY, 6 Tribune Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, houses on leased land, and other good collateral securities. No. 143 Clark-st., Room 3. K. WINNE.

MONEY IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND UPWARDS TO loan on city property (improved) at 9 per cent. L. CURRY, 6 Tribune Building.

TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE—$3,000 FOR 2 or 3 years; $1,200 for 2 years. C. F. MARSH, 20 LaSalle-st., Room 17.

TO LOAN—SMALL SUMS—$50 TO $500 ON FIRST-class chattels, houses on leased lots, outside real estate, etc. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 103 Fifth-av.

TO LOAN—A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS AT 9 per cent on good real estate security. C. W. WESTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

$500 WANTED FOR SIXTY DAYS ON FIRST-class merchandise as collateral, worth double the amount; will pay liberally. Address W 4, Tribune office.

$4,000—$6,000, AND $5,000 TO LOAN FOR 3 OR 5 years; or will purchase good real estate paper. Address 509 Halsted-st., up-stairs.

$4,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. GEO. H. ROSET, 162 Washington-st.

$8,000 TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE FOR three or five years. BRYAN LATHROP, 94 Dearborn-st.

$12,000 TO LOAN AT 10 PER CENT IN small amounts. Also, money at 9 per cent on improved property. JOHN H. AVERY & CO., Republic Life Insurance Building.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A SMALL FIRKIN CONTAINING SOMEthing; supposed to have been stolen; owner can recover property by identification. Apply to ALLAN PINKERTON, 193 Fifth-av.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, A PAIR of opera-glasses; the owner thinks he left them at Hooley's Theatre. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning them to S. S. CLARK, 112½ South Water-st.

LOST—ON FEB. 2, NEAR CORNER MADISON AND State, the works of a watch. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it in book-bindery at 149 Fifth-av.

LOST—RENT-BOOK OF HOUSES ON HUBBARD; Kinzie, and Fulton-sts., Tuesday afternoon. Return to 168 Randolph-st., Room 11, and receive pay for trouble.

LOST—FEB. 2, BETWEEN CHAPIN & GORE'S and 441 South Clark-st., a locket with two pearls and diamond in centre. Any one leaving same at 441 South Clark-st. will receive a liberal reward.

LOST—FROM EXPRESS WAGON ON INDIANA-st., Wednesday evening, a satchel containing books and letters of no use to any but owner. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 49 West Lake-st. THOMPSON & BENSON.

STRAYED—LARGE BAY HORSE, WEIGHS ABOUT 1,400; on halter and blanket. A liberal reward will be paid on his return to WESTERN CEMENT CO., 98 Market-st.

TAKEN UP—A HORSE, WHICH THE OWNER CAN have by proving property and paying charges. Apply at 261 and 263 State-st.

$50 REWARD—LOST—ON THE MORNING OF the 1st, either on the sleeping-car "Mississippi," from St. Louis, or between the Illinois Central Railroad Depot and the Palmer House, a gold, hunter-case Waltham watch and gold chain. The above reward will be paid upon returning the property to WM. A. ELMENDORF, Superintendent Sleeping-Cars Illinois Central Railroad, or to S. L. MORRISON, 23 Oliver-st., Boston, Mass.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

22 ABERDEEN-ST.—TWO OR THREE NICE young gents or ladies can have best accommodations. All conveniences. Very cheap.

75 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—WELL-FURNISHED room to rent with board.

346 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ALCOVE ROOM and large square room with good board to persons who value home comforts.

South Side.

418 AND 420 WABASH-AV.—GOOD BOARD FOR ladies or gentlemen at $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano. Single rooms, $5.50.

548 WABASH-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED suite and single room with good board. References given and required. Terms to suit.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—First-class board, $7 per week; two in a room, $6; day-board, $5; transient, $1.50 to $2 per day.

THE WOMAN'S HOTEL, 189 JACKSON-ST., NEAR Halsted—Furnish accommodations as good as are to be found at a well-regulated hotel. Large parlor, reading-room, library, sewing-room, and bath-room, with hot and cold water on each floor. Has been in operation over six years. Ladies from the country will find the Woman's Hotel a quiet and pleasant stopping place. Price, per day, $1; regular board, by the week, $3 to $3.75.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—YANTIS: CALL AT TRIBUNE office.

INFORMATION WANTED—ANY PERSON KNOWing the whereabouts of Harry Larrimer will confer a favor, and be suitably rewarded, by addressing Room 79, 129 South Clark-st.

INFORMATION WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF John Richardson, about 70 years of age, who emigrated from Yorkshire, Eng., in 1849, and supposed to have settled in Illinois. Any information will be thankfully received by WILLIAM R. HESK, Menomonee Falls, Waukesha County, Wis.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—WESTON & CO., 196 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., HAVE SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND SLEIGHS, TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS at 10 a. m. Parties wishing to purchase horses at our place can have an opportunity of trying them the day before sale, that they may not be deceived.

FOR SALE—A ONE-HORSE TRUCK, 3 SPRINGS. Blacksmith's shop, 794 Archer-av.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND PHAETON, OPEN or top, in good order. Address by letter W S Y, Room 15 Brevoort House, till Saturday evening.

WANTED—TO-DAY, TEN HORSES TO FINISH up two car-loads, at 261 and 263 State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $600, IN A GENTEEL, well-established cash business that will pay a fortune in a few years. 137 Clark-st., Room 45.

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WE MEAN ALL WE SAY.—FULL SET BEST GUM teeth, $8. Satisfaction or money refunded. Filling, first-class, at half the usual rates. McCHESNEY, 73 Clark-st.

VANILLA BEANS vs. TONQUA BEANS.—Vanilla beans used in the manufacture of extract vanilla costs the manufacturer from $22 to $27 per pound, while Tonqua beans only cost from 30 cents to 35 cents per pound; the low price of the latter is an inducement to unprincipled manufacturers to use this injurious and nauseating substitute almost exclusively in place of the genuine vanilla bean. An extract prepared from Tonqua bean has a flavor similar to vanilla, but can be detected by its odor. It would make an excellent handkerchief perfume were it not for discoloring linen. It is used by tobacconists for perfuming snuff and cigars. Burnett's Extract Vanilla is prepared from selected vanilla beans, and is warranted entirely free from Tonqua or other injurious substances. To test the truthfulness of this statement, housekeepers who are desirous of obtaining strictly pure vanilla are advised to submit a bottle of Burnett's extract vanilla, with any other brand they may be using, to druggists who are competent judges, and can explain the difference in quality and suggest how to detect Tonqua in vanilla.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD PAGE—City, Suburban, and Country Real Estate; Wants, To Rents, Lost and Found, Business Chances, To Exchange, Financial, Household Goods, Musical, Boarding and Lodging, etc., etc.
SIXTH PAGE—Railroad Time-Table, Medical Cards, etc., etc.
SEVENTH PAGE—Amusements and Ocean Steamships.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, February 4, 1875.

Scarcely anybody will be surprised by the announcement that the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty has been rejected by the Senate. It was given up long ago by the doctors.

Mr. Kaufmann will be shocked on learning that a strong influence has been brought to bear against his confirmation as Justice of the Peace on account of his singular labor of love for the gamblers Monday night.

Here is another dispatch from the Associated Press agent at Milwaukee, who is also editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, Senator Carpenter's organ. No confidence whatever can be placed in his statements:

> Milwaukee, Feb. 3.—Cameron has heretofore acted with the Republican party, but it is understood that he approved the Democratic platform in this State in 1873. He has not been active in politics for two years past.

The concluding sentence of a "City-Hall" local item in Tuesday's Tribune, speaking of the demand of the Fullerton avenue contractors for extra compensation, reads as follows: "The whole affair foreshadows a new issue of worthless certificates of city indebtedness." This expression of opinion was entirely unauthorized, improper, and unknown to the editor when inserted. If the city authorities issue any certificates in settlement of the disputed claim for additional pay to the contractors, of course they will be good, and the city will not avoid paying them when due.

The Treasury Department, with a view to increasing the efficiency of the Internal Revenue Department and discovering any embezzlements or frauds that may yet be undetected, has ordered a general change in the assignments of the Supervisors. The purpose of the Secretary manifestly is to correct all the abuses that have gradually gained a place in the service, and in its execution he is utterly indifferent as to who may be hurt. His action cannot be too highly commended. The only hope of the Republican party is in its honest men. If there are rogues in the ranks, they cannot be expelled too publicly or too soon.

The Diocesan Convention will to-day begin balloting for a Bishop. Strange as it may seem, Dr. De Koven has the largest following of any one candidate. His successive defeats in the various Conventions lately held have in no way dismayed his friends and admirers, who find in his speech before the late General Convention ample guarantee of his soundness in the faith. It must be considered a high compliment to Dr. De Koven that so representative and conservative a churchman as Mr. Julian S. Rumsey comes to his support through the public press. The letter from Mr. Rumsey, elsewhere published in this issue, gives out no uncertain sound.

A dispatch from LaCrosse published elsewhere in this issue gives some information, which we must confess ourselves to have been in need of, concerning Angus Cameron, who was yesterday elected to succeed Senator Carpenter. Mr. Cameron is a native of Caledonia, N. Y., and not many generations removed from that more famous Caledonia across the sea. He is, by all accounts, a man of unblemished reputation, both as regards his public and his private life; and he holds a high position at the Bar of Northern Wisconsin. He was a Republican before Mr. Carpenter, and he remained a Republican after Mr. Carpenter had in spirit abandoned the true principles of the party. The election of Cameron is a most substantial victory for Republicanism, pure and undefiled, in the State of Wisconsin.

The Chicago produce markets were steadier yesterday. Mess pork was active and 5c per brl lower, closing at $18.30 cash, and $18.57 1-2 for March. Lard was active and 5@10c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $13.55 cash, and $13.75 for March. Meats were in good demand and steady, at 6 1-2c for shoulders, 9 1-2c for short ribs, and 9 7-8c for short clears. Dressed hogs were moderately active and easier, closing at $7.40@7.80. Highwines were in fair demand and steady, at 93c per gallon. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was less active and 1-4@1-2c higher, closing at 87 3-8c cash, and 88 3-4c for March. Corn was relatively quiet and 1-8c higher, closing at 64 5-8c cash, and 72c for May. Oats were active and 1-4c higher, closing at 52 5-8c cash, and 53c for March. Rye was quiet and steady, at 96@97c. Barley was dull and 1-2@3-4c lower, closing at $1.22 cash, and $1.22 3-4 seller March. Hogs were quiet and easier. Sales at $6.25@7.35. Cattle and sheep were dull and nominally unchanged.

The full text of the treaty lately arranged by representatives of the United States and the Hawaiian Governments, and now awaiting the action of the Senate, is given this morning in our special dispatches from Washington. The terms of it are advantageous to both of the contracting powers, but of much more consequence to Hawaii than to the United States. The chief concession made by the treaty on our part is the admission of Hawaiian sugars and sirups free of duty, in return for which we are granted the privilege of exporting to those islands on the same terms breadstuffs, provisions, agricultural implements, boots and shoes, rice, sugar, salt, soap, wool,—in short, all the principal staples. The treaty is to run seven years unless sooner abrogated.

There is a certain newspaper publication in this city which divides its time between intruding itself upon the domestic affairs of others and intruding upon others its own domestic affairs. It is difficult to determine which is the more impertinent and disgusting. Just now it is engaged in exposing its private business matters to the gaze of a public which has not the slightest interest therein. One day this week it was betrayed by a reckless employe, who expected to be discharged for it, into spending $400 for special telegraphing; and so unusual was the circumstance that it proclaimed it to the world next day with a great flourish of trumpets. But it did not repeat the expenditure. The glory of spending this amount in one day will probably last it for a long time to come. The trouble with that concern is that, even when it does spend $400, it spends it about six months after date. It now calls upon the world to witness that it is depleting its treasury in order to get a repetition of the news in the Beecher-Tilton scandal which The Tribune gathered and printed six months ago, when it was fresh and original. At that time, as the readers of the Northwest will probably remember, The Tribune gave the developments in the case in advance of the New York press, and, in some cases, in advance of the personal statements of the parties. The substance of the famous Moulton statement was specially telegraphed to The Chicago Tribune two weeks before the statement was otherwise made public, and this direct from the lips of Moulton himself. The marital correspondence of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, which attracted more attention than any other single feature in the history of the scandal, was first given in The Tribune to the exclusion of all the other newspapers in the country. The last and most important of all Mr. Tilton's statements The Tribune printed in an extra, and sent it broadcast throughout the land, while the *Times* had to copy it verbatim the next day for the benefit of its readers, which it did without giving credit. In fact, all through the exciting scenes and unexpected developments of last summer, when the whole country was on the *qui vive* for startling revelations, The Tribune was the *only* paper in the United States that, day by day, satisfied the public clamor and gave without exception every feature and episode. And now the *Times* is growing hoarse in its exultations at repeating in a prolix fashion what The Tribune told six months ago. We prefer to give a picture and an intelligent summary of each day's proceedings in the trial, which is traveling over ground long since familiar to The Tribune readers. The next time some rash employe of the *Times* office squanders $400 we hope he will not be six months behind the news.

THE TEXAS & PACIFC STEAL.

The time has now come when the Texas & Pacific scheme may be openly denounced as a gigantic steal from beginning to end. The only basis for existence it has is a land-grant fraudulently obtained from Congress. Even this was grabbed by the present management from the men who had risked the danger of imprisonment for obtaining money under false pretenses in France, and who had done the dirty work in Congress. In this sense it is a double steal; and the men who now come before Congress to ask for Government aid for the Texas & Pacific Railroad are really asking that the present Congress shall sanction the corruption of one of its predecessors, and assist the very persons who took advantage of this corruption by swindling the original corruptionists.

The exposure of the villainy out of which the Texas & Pacific Company has grown is very like that of Credit Mobilier, to which the scheme itself bears a striking resemblance. The rascality of the Credit Mobilier operations was first reached through a lawsuit brought by Col. McComb in the United States Court at Philadelphia for the recovery of certain shares of stock which he charged had been given away without his knowledge or consent, and which he claimed as his own. These shares were found, upon investigation, to be the same which Oakes Ames had distributed as bribes among members of Congress and otherwise placed "where they would do most good." The complaint of Paul S. Forbes, filed in the United States Circuit Court, Western District of Texas, July 6, 1870, will indubitably lead to the same results if followed up in the same manner. The mode of proceeding was precisely the same as in the Credit Mobilier, viz.: the distribution of stock and land certificates among members of Congress and others in a position to influence favorable legislation for the granting of Government aid to build the road. The difference is, that the amount of stock fraudulently issued in this case was much larger than that in Credit Mobilier; and that, while Mr. Oakes Ames enjoyed the profits of his fraudulent transactions, the present management propose to avail themselves of the disgraceful operations of Gen. Fremont and his unscrupulous colleagues.

The present Texas & Pacific Company is the outgrowth and legitimate successor of the Southern Pacific, the Memphis & El Paso, and the Transcontinental Companies. John C. Fremont was the owner of a charter for the Memphis & El Paso Railroad which enjoyed a land-grant from the State of Texas, dating from before the War. He struck an alliance with certain persons to extend this railroad to the Pacific Coast and, for that purpose, to obtain an additional land-grant from the United States. To this end, Gen. Fremont, with his associates, issued land-grant certificates to the amount of millions of dollars, and appointed agents for their free distribution, or, in the language of the Company's resolution, "to be used by him [the agent] under the direction or approval of the Executive Committee of the Company as full-paid and unassessable stock for promoting the interests of said railroad." We print this morning, in another part of the paper, a transcript from the records of the Company, showing that the "ring" formally voted in favor of distributing vast amounts of the stock and land-certificates for the purposes of bribery. These documents were brought out in the bill filed by Paul S. Forbes, the main portions of which were printed yesterday.

The total amount of the corruption fund was as follows:

5,500 land-certificates of $1,000 each	$5,500,000
Full-paid and unassessable stock	20,000,000
Total	$25,500,000

As a corruption fund this completely overshadows the $900,000 handled by Mr. Irwin in the interest of Pacific Mail. Of course, allowance must be made for the fact that Mr. Irwin's fund was in cash, while the Memphis & El Paso fund was in stocks and certificates, whose value was contingent upon the desired legislation. The distribution of the land-certificates, which were worth something more than the stock, was confided to Gen. Fremont; and, nominally for his services in this distribution, but more probably for raising money under false pretenses in France, the "Company" voted Fremont himself 1,000 of these certificates, valued at $1,000,000. In addition to this, there was actually distributed of the whole fund as follows:

Feb. 29, 1868, Executive Committee resolved to issue 30,000 settlement certificates of par value of $105 each	$3,150,000
March 2, 1868, Executive Committee resolved to issue 5,500 construction certificates of $1,000 par value each, and April 14, 1868, Fremont reports that he has disposed of	3,000,000
Jan. 7, 1869, the Stockholders' Convention directed stock to issue to Schmoele, to be held by him for the purposes of Executive Committee, to the amount of	5,000,000
April 10, 1869, Executive Committee certified that construction bonds had been suitably disposed of to the amount of	500,000
March 22, 1869, Fremont received from Schmoele construction bonds to the amount of	125,000
	$11,775,000

The balance of the fund as yet remains unaccounted for, and, as the stock subsequently became valueless by reason of Mr. Tom Scott's *coup d'etat*, it doesn't matter much what became of it.

The distribution of this corruption fund was for the purpose of securing United States bonds and United States lands on the same terms as the Union Pacific had obtained them. It is not known, of course, and could only be ascertained by an official investigation, who were the recipients of the stock and land-certificates, with the exception of a few comparatively unimportant persons. Mr. Morton C. Hunter, now a member of Congress and also a member of the Congress just preceding that which passed the land-grant, received some of them. Mr. J. P. C. Shanks, member of Congress then and now, seems to have been the engineer of the scheme in the House. Col. Blanton Duncan, a Bourbon politician, was intrusted with the distribution of part of the fund. Ignatius Donnelly is alleged to have received stock in consideration of joining the fortunes of the Northern Pacific with those of the Southern Pacific. Other names are mentioned in the various letters produced by this bill. But the principal point in interest is that the stocks and certificates were used as a corruption fund to *bribe* Congress. Fremont issued his general orders and directions to "turn around" newspaper correspondents and "not to forget" other gentlemen. The various interests were characterized by States. Thus, Mr. Dennis asks: "Have you tried to capture Florida?" And Mr. Shanks says: "Texas is O. K.; so is Arkansas, I understand." Epperson, one of the "ring," writes to Duncan: "Of course, we are not so unreasonable as to expect men of talent and influence to worry themselves, to expend their time and money, for nothing." And Bergholtz, another of the "ring," is accredited with the statement: "Many [Congressmen] held the securities of the Company; large sums were paid directly and indirectly for Congressional aid."

The "ring" was only partially successful. Congress gave no bond subsidy, but gave a land-grant estimated at 3,000,000 acres. Meanwhile, Mr. Tom Scott had pitched Gen. Fremont overboard. It was Mr. Scott who conceived the idea of establishing a second Credit Mobilier to build the road, and it is said that pledges of further stock in this construction company to members of Congress secured additional votes in favor of the land-grant; it is also said that his confidence in the voting of the subsidy of $40,000 a mile which he now asks is based upon the interest which present members of Congress already have in the scheme. As the case stands, we do not apprehend any danger of his succeeding. He may as well pack his carpet-bag and bid farewell to Washington for all time to come.

THE DEFEAT OF CARPENTER.

The long Senatorial struggle in Wisconsin is at an end, and results in the dismissal of Mr. Carpenter from any further service for the State, at least for the present, and the substitution of a new man, the Hon. Angus Cameron, to represent Wisconsin in the United States Senate. Eight days ago, when the ring thought everything was fixed, the balloting commenced, Mr. Carpenter having 59 votes; Mr. Bragg, 51; scattering, 22. The second test vote was on Tuesday last, which stood: Carpenter, 59; Bragg, 52; scattering, 19. The struggle was closed yesterday by a combination of Democrats and Republicans upon Mr. Cameron, the first ballot giving him 68 votes; Carpenter, 59; scattering, 4.

The result of this contest clearly illustrates the disposition, not only of the people of Wisconsin but of the whole country, towards unfaithful servants, and the rebuke comes with additional force in Mr. Carpenter's case, because he is an exceptionally brilliant man. He is one of the ablest and most popular men Wisconsin has produced. He was surrounded by a host of friends, who clung to him to the last. His popularity was once almost as great in Wisconsin as that of Douglas in Illinois. His personal address and intercourse, his geniality of disposition, his brilliancy of manner, and his eloquence, commended him even to his opponents. His great failings were less harshly treated than those of other Senators, and his universal popularity smoothed over offenses which were loudly condemned in others. The press of Wisconsin fought for him as zealously as his personal friends. Every machination known to political caucuses was set in operation in his behalf. No other man in the State could have conducted this struggle with such pertinacity or held the office-holders so closely together to the last. The Reform Republicans of the Legislature, however, were determined to punish faithlessness and infidelity to duty, and they have succeeded. The honest masses of the people of Wisconsin paid no heed to his glittering talents. They only regarded the fact that he had been unfaithful to his duty as a Senator, that he had degraded his high position, that he had not listened to their remonstrances and had defied their warnings, that he not only scouted the rebukes of the press, but sought to muzzle it, in company with Judge Poland and Ben Butler, in company with whom he has now gone into retirement. For these and other sufficient reasons, the people have dispensed with his services.

The case of Mr. Carpenter clearly illustrates the temper of the people of the whole country. Although others have been sent into retirement, their cases are not so forcible, because they lacked in the element of personal popularity. His defeat shows that nothing can make atonement for a deviation from the strict line of duty and integrity; nothing can cover up faithlessness, dishonesty, and duplicity. The people have determined that, however popular, genial, brilliant, eloquent, or open-hearted a man may be, he must be sacrificed and punished if he is recreant to official trust. Mr. Carpenter in his retirement will have this to reflect upon, that honesty is the best policy, and time to shape his course hereafter in consonance with the popular will, if he desires to re-enter public life. In thus dismissing Mr. Carpenter, the people of Wisconsin have done right, and the result is one of the most hopeful signs of a popular determination to reform politics. His successor, Mr. Cameron, it may presumed, is an honest, incorruptible man, or he would not have been chosen by the people in their present temper. He is a lawyer by profession, has had large experience in both Houses of the Legislature, having also served as Speaker of the Assembly in 1867; in politics is an independent anti-monopoly Republican, and has been elected upon an excellent platform, embracing National Sovereignty and State rights; preservation of the public credit; honest payment of the national debt; rigid economy, State and Federal; a sound currency in coin or its equivalent; a tariff for revenue only; down on Credit-Mobilier corruptions, salary-grabs, and press-gag laws, and the supremacy of the civil authority in times of peace; liberty, equality, and fraternity of all men (negroes included) under the law, etc.

It may be too much to predict what any man will do in a six years' term of office, but Mr. Cameron will go to the Senate more fully and accurately informed of the wishes of the people than any of his predecessors. If he should fail, it will not be for want of information as to the course he is expected to follow. The awful warning which Mr. Carpenter's sad fate affords ought to be sufficiently clear and emphatic to show him the road he must not only avoid, but the straight and narrow path in which he must walk.

COLLECTION OF CITY TAXES.

The communication of Mr. Comptroller Hayes to the Common Council submitting a list of the banks that are in default in the payment of their personal tax for the years 1871 and 1872, and a list of the names of those citizens who are opposing the payment of taxes on their property upon technical objections, shows that the personal tax due by the banks equals $153,542. The report does not specify the nature of the tax resisted by the private citizens; a considerable proportion of the objections are said to be special assessments; and it is estimated that the aggregate of general tax avoided by this litigation is about $350,000. In addition to these uncollected taxes, the Comptroller has been compelled to accept in lieu of taxes certificates of tax-sales to the sum of more than one million of dollars. All this is evidence of the wretched condition of the law governing the assessment and collection of city taxes.

Here we have, first, the cases of a large number of citizens who combine and object to the payment of special and general taxes because of alleged defects in the law and in its execution, and the Court sustains the objections and the tax is lost. Secondly, we have the cases of those who, while making no formal legal objection to the tax, omit to pay it, and allow their real estate to be sold for taxes. Time was when the sale of property for taxes was a serious matter, and the law now imposes as the price of redemption 25 per cent addition to the tax. This is a high and a liberal premium, and one which ought to be sufficiently attractive to induce men with money to invest in tax sales. Time was when at a sale for delinquent taxes the whole amount of the delinquent list would be paid to the city in a single day. Now no one purchases at a tax sale, and the city has to purchase all the delinquent property and then pay the State and county taxes thereon. Here again comes in play the defective law governing the present method of assessment and collection of taxes. This State law compels the purchaser at a tax sale to pay all other taxes which may be assessed by the State, county, and towns upon the same property for two years, otherwise the purchase at the tax sale will not be a valid lien. So generally defective are the laws under which the city proceeds for delinquent taxes that when a purchase is made at a tax sale the sale is of such uncertain validity that the owner is able to defy the holder of the tax-certificate. The lower courts cannot supply the defects of law and make proceedings under them legal which are not legal. The purchaser at a tax sale for city taxes, instead of reaping 25 per cent on his investment, is eventually very glad to get back his money with 6 per cent or without any interest at all, and is fortunate if he is not compelled to sue the city for the recovery of the taxes paid on the property at the illegal sale. Under these circumstances, is it surprising that the Comptroller holds $1,000,000 of tax-certificates instead of that much revenue? No one seems to care anything for a tax sale now.

What we complain of is, that the City Government, including able lawyers and men familiar with all these legal defects, makes no effort towards a correction of all this shameless patchwork. The city is drifting without money. The tax-fighters laugh at its tax laws and defy the tax sales. The entire City Government hang their hopes upon the chance that the Supreme Court will reverse Judge Wallace on some of his rulings. But suppose the Supreme Court next May, after the Legislature has adjourned, does not reverse the County Court, what is the city going to do in that case? This policy of staking the credit of the City of Chicago upon the possible opinion of the Supreme Court is not wise, to say the least. The idea of betting on a judicial decision hereafter to be made, and leaving the financial credit of Chicago to depend on the result, is worse than trifling.

Why is there no effort to put this business of assessing and collecting taxes upon a clear and permanent legal basis? Certainly there must be some man somewhere in the city or State who is competent to write a law under which the City of Chicago can make a legal assessment, and can collect the tax therefrom.

There is but one way in which the city can maintain itself, and that is by a revenue derived from taxation. When one man refuses to pay taxes, the deficit must be made good by others. As a specimen of the reasons for not paying the taxes of 1873, we quote the following, filed by the counsel representing a large body of tax-fighters:

> *First*—The affidavit to County Treasurer's delinquent list is not sufficient under the statute.
>
> *Second*—The objection enlarges to the whole of this delinquent list. It is insufficient under the law.
>
> *Third*—The objection expands. There is no power to make a sufficient report.
>
> The statute is insufficient to bring this cause into court. (Act of 1873, p. 50.)
>
> *Fourth*—The act under which the proceeding is initiated is void.
>
> *Fifth*—The advertisement in itself is insufficient to give the court jurisdiction, and is void.
>
> *Sixth*—The evidence of City Collector's report is insufficient to show the right to recover, but, on the contrary, shows that the objections must be sustained.

The power to levy and collect taxes is absolute. It is essential to the existence of the State. It has authority to compel every man to contribute to the support of the Government. It has authority to make the proof of the actual levy of the tax evidence of the legality of the tax, except in cases of fraud or manifest error; and it has authority to enact that upon application to the Court all defects *in form* to the proceedings not going to establish payment, error, or fraud, may be corrected by the Court, and judgment rendered for the tax. If the tax-payer feels aggrieved, he should be allowed to appeal on certain grounds only, viz.: that the tax was levied without legal authority; that the tax in this case was erroneously imposed on the particular property; that there was fraud in the assessment and levy; or, that the taxes had been paid.

We do not mean to deny that the tax-payer has rights, but he has obligations also. The community has rights, and among these is the right to collect taxes from every man owning property. No man has a right to evade paying his taxes, but the general public have the moral and the legal right to compel each man to pay his proper share of taxes. If the wisdom of Chicago and of the State Legislature cannot devise a system by which taxes in the City of Chicago may be legally assessed and collected, then the City Government may as well be abandoned.

The Tribune desires to uphold the credit of the city, and to that end advocates such amendments or changes of existing tax-laws as will enable it to collect its taxes, put a stop to successful tax-fighting, arrest the rapid increase of floating debt, place the Treasury in a healthy condition, and thereby preserve and maintain the financial standing of the Municipal Government.

THE NEW RULE.

The new rule adopted by the House of Representatives at Washington will commend itself to the approval of every honest man in the country. The Democrats themselves will, after they have had time for reflection, be surprised at their own stupid obstinacy. The rules of deliberative bodies ought to undergo but few changes, and never be altered save when experience has demonstrated a necessity for the change. In this respect the rules of the two Houses of Congress are like the Constitution of the United States. They are intended to be a permanent law, subject, however, to such additions and modifications as time and the change of circumstances may show to be necessary.

The rules of the House of Representatives have therefore undergone but little change since the foundation of the Government. As time has progressed and the business of the House has increased, these have led to modifications. Thus, twenty-five years ago, it was the custom to present all petitions and memorials to the House, the presentor stating their substance and moving their reference. It became necessary, in order to save time, to have these papers filed in the Clerk's office, instead of being presented in open session. The old form is still preserved in the Senate. Other changes of a like character have been made, but generally not until the general sense of the House has demanded them. Far back as the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and even to some extent prior to that date, the attempted forcing of the previous question has led to a resistance on the part of the minority and a resort to parliamentary expedients to prevent action. This was notably displayed in the case of the Kansas-Kebraska act in 1854, when the bill was eventually carried by what Speaker Blaine styles "a legislative fraud." The power of the minority to arrest the proceedings of the House at last became so liable to abuse that just before the War the rules were changed by the Democrats, giving to two-thirds of the House the power to suspend the rules and pass bills instantly and without debate. This was adopted as an evident necessity; it substituted two-thirds of the House for a majority in absolute control of business. Another stage in the history of the country had been reached. Frauds and schemes of plunder are unblushingly presented to Congress. Single members of the House loaded down with as much as $300,000 of corruption money, use their influence for subsidy legislation; officers of the House, even the Doorkeepers, are feed to promote schemes of robbery. It was important that the minority should have some power to resist such raids on the Treasury, and yet that minority consumed nearly an entire week opposing the will of the majority as to taking up the Civil-Rights bill! Here was a striking instance of the peril that was involved in any attempt to amend the rule so as to give to the majority control of the House. Mr. John Cessna, a subsidy-promoter of Pennsylvania, proposed as a caucus agreement a new rule which cut off all dilatory motions, and left to the discretion of a mere majority the power to pass any measure instantly and without debate or amendment. A number of Republicans united with the Opposition and defeated this monstrous rule. Finally, after another protracted siege, two-thirds of the House voted to suspend the rules, and then the House adopted the following anti-filibustering rule:

> Whenever a question is pending before the House, the Speaker shall not entertain any motion of a dilatory character, except one motion to adjourn and one motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn, but the previous question on the engrossment and third reading of any bill or joint resolution shall not be ordered during the first day of its consideration unless two-thirds of the members present shall second the demand; *provided*, that this rule shall not apply to House resolutions offered in the morning hours of Monday; and *provided further*, that it shall not apply to any proposition to appropriate the money, the credit, or other property of the United States, except in the regular annual appropriation bills.

This rule reduced to plain English means that a motion to adjourn and a motion to adjourn to a time certain may each be made once while a measure is pending; that the previous question shall not be ordered on the same day a measure is taken up for consideration unless by a vote of two-thirds; but the rule is not to apply to any bill appropriating public money, credit, or other property, except in the annual appropriation bills. The minority under this rule will have at least one day in which to debate any measure and offer amendments to it; and should any bill granting subsidy in either money, or credit, or in lands be proposed, the old right to interpose dilatory motions remains unchanged and unabridged. The rule literally gives the majority the power, after fair debate, to pass public measures despite the objections of the minority of the House. Against the exercise of this legitimate control of the House there can be no valid objection. The Democrats will in the next House find how essential such a rule is to the dispatch of business. Still, so fierce and intense was the purpose to defeat all consideration of the Civil-Rights bill that, except the clear-headed and honest W. S. Holman, of Indiana, every Democrat voted against the rule. The country, however, will applaud and justify the action of the House in putting an end to this revolutionary practice.

THAT ACEPHALOUS MONSTROSITY.

The Chicago *Times* is a visionary political experimentalist. In matters of Government it is a devotee to transcendentalism and nonsense. It longs after something different from the existing state of things, no matter what the existing status may be. It is constantly reaching after something, it doesn't know exactly what. Its vagaries are coextensive with the numbers of its yearly issue. Some time ago it attempted to apply M. Cousin's eclectic system to politics with the most disastrous results. The "Eclectic ticket" got about fourteen votes in the county. Now it is making a desperate effort to apply M. Comte's positive system to politics; and the process is equally unintelligible. But whether eclectic, positive, or negative, the result in all cases is a jumble of nonsense and absurdity likely to ensue whenever a reformer starts out without understanding what he is talking about. In the present instance it has produced an acephalous monstrosity—a Government without a head.

We are asked to believe that constitutional monarchy in Europe is a headless institution. With the facts before us we really can't do it. The British Government is the model of constitutional monarchy in Europe. Just now a Queen happens to be the head of that Government. She possesses the power of appointment and removal, and otherwise exercises the functions of the Executive. The peculiarity of the system is that the Administration, or Ministry, is changeable according to the modifications of public sentiment on pending issues as reflected and represented by the majority in the House of Commons. When the Ministry ceases to be in sympathy with this majority, the Queen usually dismisses it and calls about her another Ministry composed of the leaders of the majority. But she is not forced to do this, as she may dissolve the Parliament and send the members back to their constituency to determine by a new election whether they are in sympathy with a majority of the people. It is in this way the Executive head of the Government—the Queen—ascertains what the sentiment of the people is, when she is in doubt, whether in harmony with the Commons or with her Ministry. If the political complexion of the majority in the House remains the same after the election, the Queen dismisses her Ministry and forms a new one; if not, she retains her Ministry. Usually the majority sentiment is so clear that the Ministry saves the Queen or King the alternative by tendering their portfolios whenever the House of Commons votes a want of confidence by rejecting one of their leading projects. The constitutional right and power of the Queen remains all the same. This is certainly *not* a system without a head.

As we generously intimated the other day, we think we understand what the *Times* is trying to attain, though this is no fault of the *Times*. It wants the principle of responsibility to attach to the Executive in this country—or, rather the, responsibility to the ruling sentiment of the country to be substituted for the present responsibility to one party. Now this is a very good idea, but we don't see how it is to be promoted by abolishing the President altogether, as the *Times* advocates, nor by making one President get out of office and inducting a new President into office every time there is a change in the sentiment of the House of Representatives on a leading question. What would the *Times* have? It insists that there shall be no head, no Chief Magistrate; then who shall make these changes as they come about? If it is to be a changeable Presidency, into which one man shall step in and another step out every few months, are we to have a general Presidential election every few months? We hope not; we have far too many elections in this country now. Or is this new form of government to be simply a Cabinet without a head? In that case, who is to call the Cabinet together? Shall it be the Speaker of the House of Representatives? And if this is the programme, is the Speaker also to dissolve Congress, and send them back to their constituency to see whether they have not drifted out of the line of public sentiment? Or is it to be assumed that Congress is always in sympathy with the majority of the people, no matter what they do?

All this confusion comes, we fear, from the insane notion of having a Government without a head. If the *Times* will only consent to restore the head, any kind of a head, we may then make some progress toward the solution of the problem.

We do not conceive it impossible to apply the system of a responsible Executive to this country. As a matter of fact, we think it would be highly desirable under certain circumstances. But we apprehend that the first essential to the formation of this system is a gradual and natural growth. It must be attained, if at all, by a succession of reforms in that direction; it cannot be jumped at. It adapted itself slowly in England to the monarchical system, and has now obtained the force of law by its steady development as a custom. It must be similarly adapted to the republican system in this country, and the way must be prepared for it. The first requisite is that the President shall cease to be the mere head of a party during the whole of his term, and become the representative of the majority sentiment of the country, whatever direction it may take during his administration. This will be best promoted by lengthening the Presidential term of office, and by making the incumbent ineligible to a re-election. The President may then cease to be a mere partisan the moment he becomes President. He may look forward to a term of service without being beset with any temptation to so administer the office as to promote his chances for re-election. He will be in a position to be thoroughly independent, and may be guided in all things by the sentiment of the majority. Another requisite is the institution of a civil service system whereby the subordinate functions of Government may be steadily, uniformly, and intelligently exercised without regard to any changes in the personnel of the Government which have grown out of differences on the tariff or the currency question. We must first cut loose from the rotation "spoils" system of politics before that of a changeable Executive, involving partisan and personal changes in the army of office-holders, can be safely adopted. The starting-point for this reform is likewise to be found in the ineligibility of the President to re-election.

If our system of Government is to be progressive, we are probably already on the road to non-partisan Executive responsibility. Already the President who expects to pass through an administration with anything like personal comfort and official dignity must yield to the sentiment of the majority in the appointment or removal of his Cabinet. Perhaps this is the first step toward the recognition of responsibility as an element of our system. But in any event we can scarcely conceive that we shall ever have a headless Government. There must be a pivotal point in Government; some permanent element about which the other elements may revolve. To take away the President and substitute nothing in his stead would be to leave us a steam machine without a governor, a ship without a helm, a body without a head.

A BLOW AT THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

And now comes Mr. Honan, of Cook County, and wants to tinker the State Constitution so as to divide the public school moneys among sectarian schools,—a scheme similar to that just sprung upon the Missouri Legislature by some Bourbon members. Mr. Honan wants Sec. 3, Art. 6, of the Constitution to be amended so as to read as follows:

> Sec. 3. The General Assembly shall provide for an equitable distribution of all money appropriated for school purposes *among the free* schools of the State, provided *such religious sect may establish free schools and be entitled to an equitable share*, but no money shall be appropriated by the General Assembly for to aid or sustain any academy, seminary, college, university, or any sectarian denomination whatever, nor shall any grant or donation of land, money, or other personal property ever be made by the State or any such public corporation to any Church except to sustain free schools therewith connected.

We can best indicate the changes which Mr. Honan seeks to make in this section by printing it as it now stands:

> Sec. 3. Neither the General Assembly, nor any county, city, town, township, school district, or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation, or pay from any public fund whatever, anything in aid of any Church or sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution controlled by any Church or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant, or donation of land, money, or other personal property ever be made by the State, or any such public corporation, to any Church, or for any sectarian purpose.

The difference in the two is simply this, that, while the prohibition of the use of public moneys for seminaries, colleges, and universities of religious denominations is retained in the proposed amendment, it strikes out all the rest of the section as it now stands, and authorizes the division of the money among denominational schools. If there were any possibility that the people of this State in the proposed election of November, 1876, would ratify this amendment, the situation would be one of the gravest character and full of danger to the public school system of the State. If it were possible for Mr. Honan to carry his amendment through the Legislature, there it would die. If it was ever brought before the people for ratification, they would vote it out of sight by a majority so overwhelming that no one would have the temerity for a generation to come to renew the absurd proposition. The amendment proposed is simply one branch of the organized effort among the Bourbons to establish the old Church and State combination, and make the State pay for the teaching of sectarian dogmas. Every parent now has the right to teach his children as many dogmas as he pleases. Every Church has the right to teach its dogmas from its pulpit and its own schools which it supports, and that is as far as the people of this State will ever give their consent to the propagation of any religious creed at the public expense. The proposition is simply out of the question, and an agitation of the proposition can do no good, and only serve to stir up resentful feelings. There is nothing more certain than that four-fifths of the tax-payers and voters of Illinois are inflexibly opposed to levying taxes for the support of sectarian schools, or permitting anything to be done to impair or destroy the existing public school system.

GIFT CONCERT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Several of the daily papers of the city are in the habit of publishing "Gift Concert" advertisements with editorial commendations of the same. These advertisements have all been offered to The Tribune and declined, on the grounds that they were supposed to be lottery advertisements, and as such prohibited by the criminal laws of Illinois. Occasionally one is so disguised in phraseology as to deceive the advertising clerk, but all such have been thrown out by the editor as soon as his attention was called to them.

But some advertising agents insist that those gift-enterprise announcements do not fall under the ban of the statute forbidding the publication in newspapers of lottery advertisements. In order to settle this somewhat important point, the case has been submitted to the State's Attorney, together with copies of several newspapers containing such gift-concert advertisements. He has returned the following answer to the questions:

> *To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*
>
> Office of the State's Attorney, Chicago, Feb. 3.—Yours of the 1st inst., concerning the publication of "Gift Concert Advertisements" by certain newspapers, is just received. All newspapers which publish such advertisements violate the law, and the proprietors thereof are liable to indictment. Every such proprietor may be punished under Sec. 180, 182 or 183, pp. 378 and 379 of the Revised Statutes of 1874. Any person may make complaint to the Grand Jury for such violations of the law, or to me, and I will present the matter to the Grand Jury. If you desire, I will call the attention of the Grand Jury to the newspapers mentioned by you in your letter. Yours, etc.,
>
> Charles H. Reed,
> State's Attorney.

According to the explanation of the law by Mr. Reed, it is not necessary that the editor of The Tribune should indicate any "desire" as to the course the State's Attorney should pursue.

Every now and then comes from the frontier a story of blood and passion caused by the raiding of frontier towns by Texan bull-whackers. The bull-whacker is not necessarily destitute of humanity or principle, although the exigencies of frontier civilization not unnaturally beget in him an indifference to the amenities of civilized life, and even to the rights of his fellows. The bull-whacker becomes a bully, with a latent energy for evil in him, awaiting its opportunity to become active and disastrous. This opportunity comes when the bull-whackers escort their property to market. Passing through the small towns of the frontier they become drunk on bad whisky, and then their active energy for evil becomes little less than astonishing. They rough-ride it over the townsmen, shooting and cutting in their mad fury, and leaving corpses and invalids behind them. Until recently a policy of conciliation has usually been maintained toward these ruffians, but recent outrages have welded the citizens into bands for mutual protection, and reprisals are constantly occurring. New Mexico has recently suffered more than usual from their incursions, and the Town of Cimarron became the scene of a violent affray but a few days ago. The bull-whackers had made up a small party, and, in the violence of intoxication, went out with the avowed intention of killing somebody. A Sheriff's posse opposed them, and they opened fire. The Citizens' Committee immediately formed, drove them into a stone building, from which they broke every light of glass, and finally forced them out. The bull-whackers were prepared for such an emergency, and had their horses held ready for them under cover of their sides. They managed to get into their saddles and ride off, followed by a volley of slugs and buckshot. One saddle was emptied, its occupant having been riddled with ten bullets; a second herder was severely wounded, but succeeded in making good his escape, while the rest of the party got away without injury, the citizens not being mounted. It is barely possible that the Town of Cimarron will be the objective point of an increased gang of raiders; but it is more probable that the bullies will make a wide circuit around it next time. The attack in this case was purely wanton, as indeed it usually appears to be.

PERSONAL.

Pio Nono's income last year was $1,500,000.

The widow of Howard, lynched at Des Moines, is a spicy contributor to the press of that city.

Thomas W. Swinney has left $100,000 worth of real estate to the City of Fort Wayne for a public park.

Edith King, daughter of the Rev. Starr King, is to be married to a son of the late Gov. Davis, of Massachusetts.

Now that a rib is to be added to the Premier of England, a wing is to be attached to Hughenden Manor House to contain it.

Thomas Nelson Sanderson, familiarly known as "Nelse Seymour," died at his residence in New York City on Tuesday, aged 40 years.

William Howitt is 82, and walks daily to the Pincian Hill and back to his house in Rome. Feeble octogenarians wonder how it is possible.

Dr. Ruth is the beau-belle of Washington society. All the girls are crazy to be within sound of his silver tongue. The men think him a Boaz.

Miss Louise Hawthorne, leading lady of Hooley's Theatre, will have a benefit Monday night. A most excellent bill is announced for the occasion.

When Mary Estelle, of New Orleans, pulverized the head of her August, her rival gracefully withdrew, saying, "I won't have anything to do with this."

Poor Werther has had more sorrows. He is the German Ambassador at Constantinople, and his daughter has embraced, among other things, the Catholic faith.

The statement made in a dignified and trustworthy newspaper that "Gen. Sickles runs a high-toned hash-house in Paris," is considered damaging to that gentleman's character.

It cost the Davenport *Democrat* an abject apology to satisfy Matilda Fletcher that she was credited with a "cylindrical trunk," and not a "cylindrical drunk," as the printer had it.

The Vermont "materializations" having died out of the public mind, the Eddy brothers seek to revive the sensation by offering to pay Dr. Beard $1,000 if he can prove them to be frauds.

Senator Johnson will leave Nashville for Memphis on Friday evening. He is expected to speak in that city on Saturday. He will return from there to Greenville, and to Washington in a few days.

J. J. Sullivan is in Boston. In a strain of tender regret he beseeches us to break it softly to the world that he has not married Katie Putnam. The reason for his not doing so is not given.

The life of a certain man in Paris hangs by the thinnest of legal threads. The name under which he was sentenced to the guillotine was false, and he cannot be executed until his true name is found out.

Jacob Kalkina (probably Calkins), of New Haven, borrowed $15.50 from his Sarah Jane Hignall "to purchase household furniture for their married life," and is now sued for breach of promise. But some men have no limit to their meanness.

Mrs. Lovit, of Springfield, Mass., has forced her husband and three grown-up sons to take board at a neighbor's, as she finds it impossible to spare time for housework while the Tilton-Beecher trial is going on. She is a slow reader, and gets up at daylight.

An ambitious lady writes from Iowa, in an almost illegible hand, to inquire how much it will cost her for The Tribune to editorially indorse the following:

> Miss Augusta Moore, The lecturess Is quite Young; possesses fine mental culture; Few ladies now on the stage equal her and, none surpass her, she is the Jewel of the stage.

California art has already felt the power of the famous bonanza. One fortunate individual, locally known as "Baldwin the Lucky," has just procured for himself a gigantic landscape, of which the *Alta California* proudly says that it is "the largest carefully-finished oil picture ever painted in California." It is designed to fill one end of this rich connoisseur's gallery, "the frame having been already built into the room."

The wickedest man we know of is in jail at Winterset for stealing Bibles, and his name is Carson. A party in Ohio shipped ten boxes of family Bibles, perhaps $1,000 worth, to Grinnell, Ia. At Grinnell, Carson presented a forged order in the name of the consignee, and shipped nine of the boxes to Ottumwa and one to Winterset. Detectives found him in the north part of Madison County peddling the Bibles.—*Exchange.*

Rumor follows the flight of M. Caixal, Bishop of Uagel, Spain, with some horrible stories. It is charged that two years ago he assassinated a young priest, whose mutilated remains were afterward discovered concealed in a cellar of the Episcopal residence; and the intimation is common that a searching of his private record will show him a Don Beecher of the most flagrant kind. Fearing investigation, he has sought refuge with the army of Don Carlos.

This is the way Serrano heard of it: At 7 o'clock a. m. an officer went to his quarters and found him taking his chocolate. He said: "I bring Your Highness bad news." "Do you come to arrest me?" said Serrano. "No," said the officer, "but to inform you that the Army of the North will proclaim Alphonso King." "It will do well," answered the Marshal, calmly, "and, far from opposing myself to such a proceeding, I accept it personally as the only possible solution."

An obvious typographical blunder in an article in our local columns yesterday did ex-Senator Trumbull injustice. In the interview with Mr. B. F. Allen, in the sentence, "Simply because the bank was under a Board of Directors of such high-toned gentlemen as Chauncey T. Bowen, Lyman Trumbull, and others, and because I took the word of the latter that it was in good condition," the word "*latter*" should have read "*seller*." Mr. Trumbull never saw Mr. Allen, nor held any communication with him till after he had purchased the Cook County Bank.

A brilliant wedding occurred at the Congregational Church in LaSalle, Ill., Monday evening, in the marriage of W. W. Taylor, youngest son of Col. E. D. Taylor, Superintendent of the Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company's coal mines at LaSalle, to Miss Jennie E., only daughter of James Miller, Esq., deceased, former Mayor of LaSalle. A reception was held at the house of Capt. James Laning, stepfather of the bride, at which there was an array of bridal gifts never before equaled in that city. The happy pair are sojourning at the Palmer House in this city.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—John Asher, Glasgow; J. H. Chandler, St. Paul; James H. Howe, Kenosha; S. S. Merrill, Milwaukee; B. Holly, Lockport; B. F. McCarthy, Salt Lake City; J. K. Graves, Dubuque; J. J. Mitchell, St. Louis; A. S. Hernden, Cleveland; J. W. Beaton, St. Louis; E. A. Henderson, Boston; George T. Sullivan, Indianapolis....*Palmer House*—A. H. Fisher, Springfield; L. A. Pierce, Cleveland; Fred Senior, New York; S. Mandlebaum, Detroit; C. J. Friel, Boston; M. B. Parsons, Pennsylvania; F. B. Kenner, Pennsylvania; Levi R. Greene, Boston; Charles Brayton, Boston; G. R. Nayhew, New Haven; C. W. McIntyre, St. Paul; B. F. Webster, St. Louis; N. Thomas, Cleveland....*Sherman House*—D. T. Leehy, New York; P. Atkinson, Boston; S. J. C. Magill, Clinton; E. L. Merritt, Springfield; N. H. Hopkins, Columbus; W. O. Sutherland, Waganna; C. H. Bishop, New York; A. G. Lindsley, Troy....*Tremont House*—Josiah F. Day, New York; J. H. Eagan, Dubuque; J. M. Rice, Colorado; John H. Knox, Troy; Henry Slack, England; Frank Hutton, Iowa; F. Stern, Colorado; E. G. Wheaton, Aurora; David Preston, Detroit; George D. Hubbard, New [illegible].

MATTERS OF STATE.

The Political Career of M. H. Carpenter Closed.

Angus Cameron Elected Senator from Wisconsin.

Rejoicings at LaCrosse, Madison, and Milwaukee.

The New Man a Conservative Republican---His Antecedents.

How the War Wages in Minnesota.

Reasons of the Democratic Change from Donnelly.

The Fate of the Chicago Justices Not Yet Decided.

Proceedings in State Legislatures.

WISCONSIN.

THE ROUT OF MR. CARPENTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 3.—The Senatorial question of this State was settled to-day by the choice of the Hon. A. Cameron, of LaCrosse, to fill that position.

THE SCENE.

At the hour appointed for the assembling of the Joint Convention, the galleries and lobbies of the Assembly Chamber were densely packed by an eager crowd. Many ladies were present, having chairs on the floor. After the Senate, in a body, had marched in and taken seats, all was expectation on the part of the vast concourse of people present.

THE ACTION.

Senator Barron moved that the roll of the Houses be called, which was done by Fred [illegible]nett, Chief Clerk of the Senate, in a clear, loud voice. All answered to their names except Senator Rounds, who was absent on account of sickness. The President of the Senate then announced that the business before the body was the election of an United States Senator, and desired the Chief Clerk to call the roll. A member requested that the roll be called slowly, which was done. The interest was intense, but all question was set at rest by the Democrats and Bolters, who voted "solid" for Mr. Cameron, of LaCrosse, except three of the anti-Carpenter men, who voted for George C. Hazelton, and one for Col. John G. Clark, and two Democrats, who voted for Col. Charles D. Robinson, of Green Bay.

Part of Mr. Carpenter's friends voted for other prominent Republicans of the State to test the strength of the Opposition, but, finding that the vote had surely gone against them, changed their votes to Carpenter. The two Democrats did the same to Mr. Cameron. Just as the President was about to announce the result of the vote, Mr. Longan, a Democrat, who had voted for Cameron, jumped to his feet, and, in a loud voice, announced his wish to change his vote. Leave was given by the President, and he announced M. H. Carpenter as his choice. At this announcement there was a perfect storm of applause by the supporters of Carpenter. After it was quelled, Lieut.-Gov. Parker proceeded to give the result of the vote, as follows: "Whole number of votes cast, 132; necessary to a choice, 67; Cameron, 68; M. H. Carpenter, 59; George C. Hazelton, 3; John G. Clark, 1. Then arose one mighty hurrah for Cameron, which was continued amid the clapping of hands and waving of hats. The President was unable for a time to restore order, but finally succeeded. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

THE FEELING.

Hardly any fitter selection could have been made, and it is specially acceptable to the Governor and his particular friends, while the friends of Mr. Carpenter are fully satisfied that he is the next best man to Mr. Carpenter, and are satisfied with his election. The Democrats can hardly gain what they sought by his election,—the entire annihilation of the Republican party. They already see their mistake, and the means taken to tear to pieces the Republican party will strengthen it and demoralize the Democratic party. The Republicans once opposed to his election are strongly in his favor, now that he is elected, and propose to fully sustain and support him.

CAMERON AT HOME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LaCrosse, Wis., Feb. 3.—The Hon. Angus Cameron, of LaCrosse, is receiving the hearty congratulations of his fellow-citizens upon his election to the United States Senate, and congratulatory dispatches are pouring in upon him from prominent citizens in various parts of the State, throughout which the Senator-elect is well and favorably known as a leading and successful member of the Bar, an experienced legislator, and an exemplary and liberal citizen. The State's compliment to Mr. Cameron will be better appreciated by the public when it is known that he had remained at home quietly engaged in his professional business, leaving the choice of Senator entirely to the Legislature.

HIS CAREER AND PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

Senator Cameron is a native of Caledonia, Livingston County, N. Y., where he was born July 4, 1826, being now in his 49th year. He studied law in Buffalo, N. Y., and came to LaCrosse in 1857, since which time he has been a leading member of his profession. He has represented LaCrosse County two years in the Legislative Assembly, four years in the Wisconsin Senate, and was Speaker in 1867. In personal appearance the Senator-elect is strongly indebted to his Scotch origin, and would be recognized everywhere as a Caledonian of liberal stature, with an ample head, which might be claimed as a silvery gray.

IN ACCORD WITH THE PLATFORM.

The platform adopted by the anti-Carpenter Republicans and Reformers in joint caucus, and which formed the basis of the coalition which resulted in his election, is comprehensive, national, and conservative, while it does not in the least degree encroach upon the legitimate and proper functions of a legislator, and in no respect prevents the new Senator from giving full exercise and effect to his Republican principles, which he has ever maintained with the strictest fidelity and most unswerving steadfastness. As an old Whig when Whigs were on earth, and as a true Republican since the establishment of the Republican party, Senator Cameron has, without having been obnoxious to his political opponents, always been a firm and influential friend of law, order, and good government, and he will take his place in the United States Senate on the side of the Union and in favor of justice and humanity, with the certainty of being in full accord with the sound, safe, and prudent men of the country.

THE WISCONSIN PLATFORM,

unanimously adopted by the members of the Legislature who supported Senator Cameron is substantially as follows:

> Preservation of the public credit; honest payment of the national debt; rigid economy, State and Federal; more and cheaper facilities for transportation within and without the State; the completion of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers improvement; a sound currency, in coin or its equivalent; a tariff for revenue levying lighter duties on articles of necessity than upon articles of luxury; sovereignty of the State over corporations of its own formation; condemnation of those who vote or apologize for Credit-Mobilier corruptions in Congress or elsewhere, or who affiliate with men of corrupt practices in State or Federal legislation; sovereignty of the Federal Government in the exercise of its delegated powers; sovereignty of the States and of the people as to all powers not delegated to the Federal Government, and not prohibited to the States; supremacy of the civil authority in times of peace; liberty, equality, and fraternity for all men under the law; freedom of the press from the Federal gag law; freedom of religion, and opposition to all State or Federal enactments which usurp jurisdiction over the private conscience, or punish one man for the offense of the other; the perpetual subordination of the interests of party to principle and to the good of the whole people, and the elevation of labor and its permanent and positive protection in all its rights without injustice to capital.

THE NEWS IN MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Milwaukee, Feb. 3.—The news of Carpenter's defeat was received at first with incredulity, but when it was confirmed the Carpenter men were the most disgusted politicians ever seen. Defeat at the hands of Cameron was altogether too humiliating. Explanations are awaited with intense interest.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 3.—It is now understood that Gov. Beveridge will not send to the Senate the nominations for Justices of the Peace in Cook County until toward the close of the session. The pressure brought to bear by the several candidates and against them, seems to have satisfied the Governor that the Judges' nominations will not spoil through keeping awhile. There is also business of more consequence in the Executive office requiring attention. The general feeling in the Senate is favorable to the ratification of the nominations made by the Cook County Judges, leaving the latter responsible for the character of the nominees, but there is also a feeling that no harm will be done by waiting and giving opportunity for a fair hearing of whatever may be urged that is worth considering against some of the Judges' nominees. Hank Kaufmann's performance, bailing out the gamblers last night, and accepting Morris Martin as surety, has not improved his (Kaufmann's) prospects. The Governor is not in the habit of communicating his action in advance to correspondents, and nobody knows what he proposes, but it is understood that he is not disposed to lightly set aside the Judges' nominations, though on proper cause being shown there is no doubt he would do so. He will not treat the matter as a party question. Should he make any changes they will be for good causes, and his nominations will be made with a view to meeting the approval of the better citizens of both parties.

SENATE.

THE DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

The bill appropriating $50,000 for the completion of the Douglas Monument was taken up in the Senate, and without discussion ordered to a third reading. The vote indicated a strong opposition to this bill, and its passage is regarded as doubtful. A like bill is pending in the House, where is also pending the bill providing for the sale of the present monument grounds, the proceeds to be applied to the erection of a monument on the University grounds, whither it contemplates the removal of the remains. The passage of either bill at this session seems doubtful.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

The bill repealing the Registry law was also ordered to a third reading. The indications are that it will pass both Houses.

EXPENSES OF THE SESSION.

Parish introduced a bill making appropriations for the expenses of the session, namely: For stationery, $8,000; printing paper, $12,000; printing, $25,000; binding, $5,000; incidental expenses, $12,000. The bill also appropriates $3,553.60 for the expenses of the State Board of Equalization, $3,500 for apprehension of fugitives from justice.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Buehler's bill to regulate the practice of medicine and sale of drugs, introduced to-day, provides for the incorporation of county medical societies by whom drug-clerks and physicians shall be examined and licensed. It requires of candidates for "license diploma," in the language of the bill, "as physician, three years' study in the office of a practicing physician or chartered medical school. Graduates of chartered medical schools are excepted from the provisions of the bill, the language of which being prospective would seem to except physicians now practicing as such, though the latter point does not appear clear.

LIQUOR-LICENSES IN COOK COUNTY.

Robinson, of Cook, introduced a Liquor-License bill intended to apply to the outside towns and precincts in Cook County. It authorizes the County Board, upon petition of a majority of the voters of a town, to issue any number of liquor-licenses they deem proper, the license-tax to be not less than $50, nor to exceed $300.

A CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS, ETC.

Buehler introduced a bill, meant to apply to Chicago, for the establishment of a Department of Buildings, with a view to the enforcement of the fire ordinance, and to regulate the storage of combustibles.

AMENDING THE REVENUE ACT.

Green introduced a bill amending the Revenue act so as to provide for the deduction from the valuation of one's estate, real and personal, of his indebtedness to parties resident in this State, leaving the remainder, only, subject to assessment.

SUMPTUARY LAWS, ETC.

The question of a standing Committee on Sumptuary Laws was brought up, and, without debate the appointment of such a Committee was ordered by 17 ayes to 16 noes.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL.

A resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for the construction of the Hennepin Canal was carried unanimously.

HOUSE.

INQUIRIES ASKED FOR.

Suppressed buncombe was the order in the House this morning; and more of it was suppressed than on any other morning since the opening of the session. To begin with, Merritt offered a resolution instructing the Warehouse Committee to report back the resolution, by him introduced yesterday, calling for inquiry as to the expenses of the Railway and Warehouse Commission. The resolution had not been adopted, consequently it did not instruct the Committee to furnish the information desired. He wanted the resolution called back to be adopted, that all the facts about the $1,600 collected for fees, etc., by that Commission, might be brought before the House. Nobody objected to having information about that $1,600, though Merritt stated that it was being investigated in a suit in the courts, and the resolution was carried without opposition, and the opportunity for buncombe was lost. The like occurred as to a resolution calling for information such as might enable the House to reduce the estimates of appropriations for the various charitable institutions. Nobody objected to reducing appropriations. But when followed from the Opposition side a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to go junketing under pretense of inspecting the various institutions for which appropriations for buildings are asked, the object being to ascertain what reduction could be made in the appropriations asked, there was very quiet but effective opposition. Ex-Speaker Cullom made it. He didn't call the proposition for a junketing committee such, but only suggested that there were now committees enough traveling at the public expense, and that there were several regular standing committees competent to do whatever traveling at public expense was necessary. That disposed of the resolution. After Cullom's thirty-minutes' speech, it was promptly tabled.

PLATER

got off his share, in a resolution requiring the record daily on the journal of absentees without leave, so that the statesmen who don't rise with the lark, if the lark rises at this season, and the statesmen off on a lark may be exposed to the righteous indignation of constituencies cheated out of the $5-per-day statesmanship, by said constituencies returned to this General Assembly, of the Plater school, for example. This buncombe was also promptly tabled.

MAKING A PLACE FOR A FRIEND.

Then came the resolution to give an office to Emanuel De Frates. That resolution has been up several times, the effort having been made and defeated to appoint him to nearly every one of the supernumerary positions. This time the resolution was to appoint him assistant to the person who toils and sweats all alone under the load of mail matter that has to be carried between the House Chamber and the Post-Office. The resolution was promptly tabled also.

MAKING ANOTHER PLACE.

Next from the Opposition side came a report from the Committee on Contingent Expenses for the allowance of a page to the Committee on Mines and on Banking. Attention was directed to the fact that neither Committee had anything in particular to do, and the question was raised what they wanted of a page. Mooney, Chairman of the Mining Committee, stated that his Committee had more than one bill for the page to tote around; further, that the Committee wanted a page to transport information in books—works, he called them—from the library to the Committee-room. Kase, Chairman of the Banking Committee, perceived the ludicrousness of the attempt to get another page appointed on such a pretext, and said his Committee didn't want any page, and that he himself would, for nothing, tote bills and books for the other Committee. Thereupon the resolution was tabled, and the aspirations of some mother's boy were blighted.

THE RAILROAD TAX-GRAB.

The Revenue Committee reported back Herrington's bill for refunding of the seven thirty-sixths tax grab with the extraordinary recommendation that it be referred to the Committee on State and Municipal Indebtedness. Whether this implies that the seven thirty-sixths is to be kept in the Treasury and applied to the payment of debts is not quite clear. That is what it would indicate, and that thus the people from whom that tax was illegally collected will be kept out of their money until next fall, when, it is supposed, it will be the plan to give credit on the tax bills then due for the seven thirty-sixths. Herrington objected to the reference, and, in his remarks, said that, if the session were a failure, it would be because of the inefficiency and incompetence of the Chairmen of Committees. This attack on Speaker Haines excited no little surprise on the Republican side, and would indicate that the Independent Democratic coalition is not likely to hold together much longer.

THE EGYPT KU-KLUX.

A resolution calling upon the Williamson County Outrage Committee for an immediate report brought out Nelson, of Williamson, in a speech, in which he stated that the people of that county asked the Legislature to do something to restore quiet and security to that county. He asked that an appropriation be made to be used to secure the arrest and conviction of the murderers.

RAILROAD RESTRICTIONS.

Cummings introduced a bill to repeal Secs. 62 and 64 of the Railroad act. The first is that which limits the rate of speed of trains in running through cities. Sec. 74 is that which requires flagmen to be stationed at street crossings.

A NEW MAYOR'S BILL.

Smith, of Madison, introduced a bill authorizing Mayors of cities not incorporated under the Incorporation act of 1872 to appoint, with the concurrence of a majority of the Council, all officers not elective, and members of all Boards organized under the charter. The bill gives the Mayor absolute power of removal. It also makes him ex-officio President of the Board of Aldermen, with power to appoint the standing committees, and to veto items in appropriation bills and approve others.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

A bill to provide for the publication of the Supreme Court reports was introduced by Gilbert. It provides for the publication only of such decisions as the Judges shall designate, to be printed by contract at a cost not exceeding $1.75 per volume, and to be sold at not to exceed $3 per volume, the receipts to be paid into the State Treasury. The bill fixes the salary of the reporter at $5,000, and provides that the copyright shall be taken out in the name of the Secretary of State.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS.

A bill which it was reported was designed to abolish County Attorney Rountree was introduced by Armstrong. It provides for the appointment by the Governor of a County Attorney in counties having upward of 300,000 population, the salary to be fixed at $3,000. There is nothing in the bill to legislate Rountree out of office unless it were concealed.

MINNESOTA.

INSURANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 3.—In the Senate a bill was introduced allowing fire insurance companies, with paid-up capital of less than $200,000, but not less than $100,000, to do business in the State after depositing $10,000 in securities with the State Commissioner.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Senator Westfall, claiming privilege, replied to the newspaper statements concerning propositions he had made in the Democratic caucus on behalf of Gov. Davis, by declaring that Davis never made any proposition to him. He never said he did.

AGAIN, LOUISIANA.

Senator Wilkinson, formerly United States Senator, made a set speech in favor of a protest against the action of the military on Kellogg's requisition in the Louisiana House, arguing that it was an encroachment of the Executive power upon the legislative department which should be considered and condemned without regard to surrounding circumstances.

PRE-EMPTION FRAUDS.

In the House a report was received from the State Auditor on entries by pre-emption and scrip in school sections in United States Land-Offices, saying he had protested against such claims of entries being allowed, since which very few attempts of the kind had been made, and the Commissioner-General of the Land-Office had canceled those brought to his notice.

CHARITY.

A bill was introduced appropriating $100,000 for supplying seed-grain in the grasshopper districts, no family to receive over twenty-five bushels of wheat, or an equivalent of other seeds, and notes of hand to be taken from those preferring to accept half as a loan instead of a gift, the relief to be given on certificates of necessity from the County Commissioners. A bill extending the time for paying certain railroad taxes on gross earnings was received and referred to the Railroad Committee.

FOR SENATOR.

In joint the convention ballot for United States Senator stood: Lochren, 55; Ramsey, 44; Davis, 28; Pillsbury, 8; McMillen, 6; scattering, 4. Two Lochren-men were absent. Ramsey lost 2; Davis gained 1.

THE CHANGE OF FRONT BY THE OPPOSITION.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1.—Your dispatches announcing the change of the Opposition or Democratic party in the Legislature appear not to have been received. The movement was executed at a caucus held last Wednesday night, against warm protests from the personal followers in the caucus of Ignatius Donnelly. At first it aroused the indignation of Donnelly's friends outside, and some of them talked loudly of breaking up the party, but the general feeling now is that the change was a fortunate one. Donnelly himself is soured by it, and, after his fashion, is expected to revenge himself upon the few Opposition members who did not vote for him, and to whom he will henceforward attribute the final overthrow of his ambition to become a United States Senator.

WILLIAM LOCHREN,

the present Democratic candidate, is a prominent lawyer of Minneapolis. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the First Minnesota, and served nearly four years in the Army of the Potomac, coming home with the rank of Captain, but having carried a musket for the first nine months. On his return from the army he applied himself diligently to his profession, rapidly improving in it, so that when he was nominated for Associate Justice last year his fitness for the position was acknowledged by all the people of the State. He is reported to be a Democrat of the old line, opposed to protective tariffs, nullification, secession, and centralization; having a fancy that hard money is the best currency, but inclined to favor the present national system and put it on a specie redemption basis as soon as possible. With regard to the South, he would act with the Democratic party, unless it should undertake to reverse the results of the War as to the freedom and enfranchisement of the negroes or by removing the necessary guarantees of their new rights. There is a bare possibility he may be elected, but that is all.

ONE EFFECT OF THE DEMOCRATIC CHANGE

of candidates, and the adherence to Mr. Lochren of all who had voted for Mr. Donnelly, was to convince the Republicans that neither faction would receive much aid from the Democrats. This, it was hoped, would precipitate some sort of compromise and agreement among the Republicans; but, though conference committees have been appointed, the Ramsey and Davis factions are as far apart as ever, and both threaten to carry on the contest through the session rather than yield anything, the one to the other. The Ramsey men number about thirty-seven and the Davis men eighteen. The other twenty-eight Republicans have, among them, a dozen or more second-choice candidates, and are as determined not to yield their preferences as are the straight-out Ramsey and Davis men.

The Hennepin County Republicans are striving to defeat the election of any Ramsey County Republican, and will work hard to secure the election of some one from their own county. Their force is just fifteen votes, of which they are giving thirteen to John S. Pillsbury. After him, they will again try W. D. Washburn, but it is said that the one with whom they have the most hope of succeeding they have not yet named in Convention, and that their coming man is Associate-Justice Cornell, of the Supreme Court.

The Ramsey County Republicans do not care to bring forward any other candidate until the Ramsey-Davis contest is over. Their forces are divided between the two; the election of either would be satisfactory to local interests; and it would be only a sacrifice of the man to bring out a new candidate at this time.

Several Republicans from the southern counties are ready to throw their votes for

CHIEF-JUSTICE M'MILLAN,

as soon as they are released from their present candidates, and these have strong hopes that he may finally be elected. If he should prove a strong candidate the Ramsey County men would doubtless gladly accept him. But, with the present determination of the Ramsey and Davis factions, it is most likely there will be no election this session.

THE BRIBERY INVESTIGATION

undertaken by the House has so far been unsatisfactory to all concerned. It has established nothing, except that Ingerson believed that Dike attempted to bribe him, and that Senator Ramsey had no connection with the affair, except the misfortune of having an indiscreet friend. Singularly enough the Committee did not ask Mr. Ramsey anything about the Gaskill affair, in which he is personally accused, although he told its members he was about to start for Washington; yet they have decided to go into the affair at their meeting to-day. This cannot be malice, since two of the Committee are personal friends of the Senator, but was, doubtless, an omission caused by their then intention not to inquire into that affair.

KING'S TROUBLES.

The vote in each House of the Legislature on resolutions requesting William S. King to clear himself in the Pacific Mail business, and reveal all his knowlege of it, or else resign his election to the next Congress, is an emphatic commentary upon the fall of the man who ten months ago engaged rooms at our principal hotel for his headquarters during the pending Senatorial election, and, not unreasonably, expected to guide that contest to the election of the man of his choice. Even his personal friends dared not vote against the resolutions, but felt compelled to preface their votes for them with a declaration that he must at once clear himself, or else be pronounced guilty. William, "rise and explain."

MICHIGAN.

HOMEOPATHY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 3.—In the Senate today Mr. Morse introduced a bill instructing the State Treasurer to pay to the Treasurer of the Regents of the University, in future, the sum of $5,000 per annum, with which they are to pay the salaries of two Homeopathic Professors, the latter to give instruction in the Homeopathic system of medicine, either at the University at Ann Arbor, or at any other place which they shall prefer. The bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and Finance.

DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS.

An attempt was made in the Senate to strike out of the bill providing for the uniform assessment of property the high rates of interest on unpaid taxes in the nature of a penalty, as they amount to 20 and 25 per cent, but it failed. The rates are retained, and purchasers of tax-titles are to receive 25 per cent as before, unless some different action is had by the Legislature hereafter.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Senate concurred in the action of the House providing that the terms of the Supreme Court shall be held in January, April, June, and October.

TAXING LIFE-INSURANCE PREMIUMS.

The question of taxing the premiums paid on life-insurance companies came up to-day in the Senate, and was debated at length. The present tax is 3 per cent per annum, and an attempt was made to reduce it to one-half of 1 per cent. This failed, however, and 2 per cent was subsequently agreed upon by the Senate. The ultimate fate of the measure cannot be predicted at all. The opponents of any considerable tax maintain that it is immediately collected by the insurance company of the policy-holders, and that generally men of small means who are struggling to secure something for their families after they shall be gone are the ones who have to pay the amount of the tax. A provision was, however, included in the bill forfeiting the business privileges in Michigan of all life-insurance companies who attempt to collect the 2 per cent tax from the policy-holders, and thus the 2 per cent, it was concluded, could be collected from the companies themselves.

INSPECTION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

In the House, Messrs. Hulburt, Walker, and Wiley were appointed the House members of the Special Joint Committee to visit the University and Agricultural College.

THE RECESS.

The question of taking the usual recess came up to-day both in the House and Senate. The House adopted a resolution for adjourning from Feb. 5 to Feb. 15, at 8 p. m. The Senate concurred, except that they fixed 7:30 as the hour for reassembling. This recess will be taken to enable the committees to visit the State institutions, that they may report their condition.

INDIANA.

HENRY M. SMITH'S TOWN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 3.—In the Senate to-day a concurrent resolution was adopted for instruction to Congressmen from Indiana to favor an appropriation in aid of the establishment of a harbor at the mouth of Wolf Creek, in Lake County.

FISCAL.

A joint resolution instructing Indiana Congressmen to favor the retirement of National Bank notes and the substitution instead of legal-tender Treasury notes, was referred to the Committee on Banks.

A concurrent resolution was adopted requesting Indiana Congressmen to favor the location of a Branch Mint at Indianapolis.

AGRICULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL.

Bills were passed for the incorporation of Granges of Patrons of Husbandry, and providing for the organization of Boards of School Trustees annually.

ANIMATED TALK ABOUT WHISKY.

In the House, this being the day for the consideration of the temperance question, House bill 174 was taken up and read, section by section. Numerous amendments were offered, and all laid on the table, except an amendment to Sec. 5, striking out $100 and inserting $200 as license fee, and other amendments adopted by the Democratic caucus night before last. The principle of local option was voted down by ayes, 58; nays, 31. Mr. Faukner offered an amendment so that persons selling intoxicating liquor shall be held personally responsible for damages, and shall pay the same to wife, husband, or parents, whichever the case shall be. Discussion ensued on the general merits of the bill, Fulkener, of Henry; Daruell, of Howard; Shugart, of Grant; and Kennedy, of Montgomery, defending the principle of local option; and Kennedy, of Marion; Heller, of Allen; and Hillett, of Noble, speaking for the caucus bill. Heller made a coarse and brutal attack on the women engaged in the crusade, and paraded the fact that he had been drunk several times in his life, and, therefore, was better acquainted with the beast than to protect drinking men. Kennedy, of Montgomery, made a vigorous defense of the Baxter law, and repelled the denunciation of its author, as coming from blear-eyed men who congregate in saloons and gambling-dens. He declared that the demand for repeal came alone from the whisky interest in the State. The debate will be continued throughout to-morrow, when a vote will be called on the Democratic caucus measure, and the latter passed by a party vote.

WEST VIRGINIA.

STILL NO CHOICE FOR SENATOR.

Huntington, W. Va., Feb. 3.—The ballot for a United States Senator, in the joint Legislative session to-day, was: Walker, 22; Goff, 15; Price, 15; Brannon, 13; Johnson, 8; Cowden, 6; Faulkner, 4; Dennis, 2; Pendleton, 1.

TENNESSEE.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 3.—The following is the concluding paragraph of Gov. Porter's message to the Legislature, delivered to-day:

> The condition of affairs in this State (Louisiana) has excited the liveliest interest on the part of the people of Tennessee. They witness with alarm the successful attempt that has been made upon the purity and independence of the local Government of Louisiana, and feel that, if the powers now exercised by the Federal Government in maintaining the usurping State Government are conceded as legitimate, their own right of self-government may be questioned and ultimately denied. The theory now practiced by the Federal authorities, that the States are mere municipal corporations, to be governed by the central authority at Washington, is a political heresy that must be denounced and repelled by all who seek to maintain the principles of constitutional liberty. I submit herewith to the consideration of the General Assembly joint resolutions adopted by the Legislatures of Virginia, Georgia, Ohio, and Missouri upon this subject.

KANSAS.

RELIEF BILLS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 3.—The Legislature has finally decided on three bills in Committee of the Whole, the House on one, and the Senate on two, providing for the relief of the destitute grasshopper sufferers. The House bill authorizes the issue of $95,000 in State bonds, to be expended in seed and grain for cattle, to be distributed by the officers of the State Board of Agriculture. The Senate bill authorizes the issue of warrants and the voting of bonds to relieve the destitute, and to secure these benefits to those actually destitute.

OHIO.

THE LIQUOR BILL.

Columbus, O., Feb. 3.—In the House this afternoon, after some mild filibustering, the Lewis bill to amend the Adair Liquor law by compelling the filing of written notice with the Corporation Clerk ten days before bringing suits for damages, was defeated, it lacking 3 votes of passage. This should not be taken as an indication of the feeling of the House on this subject, as several members who voted against this bill favor an amendment similar to this, and will so vote when the Reese bill, which has already passed the Senate, comes up for passage in the House.

ARKANSAS.

BILL EXEMPTING MINERS AND MANUFACTURERS FROM TAX.

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 3.—The Senate today passed the House bill exempting miners and manufacturers from taxation for a term of seven years.

PENNSYLVANIA.

TUESDAY'S ROW IN THE HOUSE.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 3.—The resolution offered yesterday in the House, censuring Representative Wolf, was passed to-day, by a vote of 94 to 84.

THE SAMPSON CASE.

Developments in the Suit of Rubery Against Sampson—Cause of Mr. Sampson's Retirement from the London Times.

In regard to the developments in the case of Rubery against Baron Grant and Mr. Sampson, late financial editor of the London *Times*, where a verdict was given against the last named defendant, Mr. Sampson wrote an explanation to the London *Standard*, in which he said:

> My intention to retire from the *Times*, long known to my friends, in order to secure an interval of relaxation preparatory to a resumption of relations with the public in another form, was notified many months before I was aware of the nature of the Rubery action. In the combinations subsequently developed there has been but little power of inflicting annoyance upon one who has the consciousness of having steadily worked to protect his countrymen from the astute and gigantic contrivances of the New York and San Francisco Rings, and of having in the diamond swindle alone, according to the words of Mr. Gifford, saved millions of money to the people alike of England and the United States.

The London *Times* published the following letter correcting Mr. Sampson's statement:

> Sir: As Mr. Sampson, in a letter which appears in two at least of the newspapers of to-day, states that his intention to retire from the *Times*, long known to his friends, was "notified" many months before he was aware of the nature of Rubery's action, it becomes my duty, as the solicitor of the *Times'* proprietors, to say that his resignation, though antecedent to the disclosure of the pecuniary transactions between him and Baron Grant, was not the purely spontaneous act which his words suggest, but took place, as correspondence in my possession proves, under circumstances of considerable pressure. I am, yours faithfully,
>
> New Inn, Jan. 19. Fras. L. Soames.

After the verdict was given against Mr. Sampson the London *Times* made the first editorial reference to the subject. The following passages are taken from this article:

> As between the *Times* and Mr. Rubery, the recent trial gives us no uneasiness. But there was another question raised in it—a question between the conductors of this paper and the late writer of its City Article, which we cannot approach without a feeling of profound and unalloyed mortification. The case of the plaintiff was that this attack on his trustworthiness was the result of a conspiracy between Baron Grant and Mr. Sampson; and though the jury did not give him a verdict on this point the evidence extracted from Baron Grant revealed relations between him and our late employe which we have received with mingled astonishment and indignation. It is true that the evidence is that of Baron Grant alone; but as Mr. Sampson had the opportunity, of which he did not avail himself, of subsequently attending and giving his own explanation of the transactions between him and his codefendant, we are justified in taking the Baron's evidence, as admitted by him. What, then, did Baron Grant say? It was that in the year 1871—we use the Lord Chief Baron's summary—he had to the extent of £2,500 given sums to Mr. Sampson as free gifts to recoup him for losses; and it must be added that in 1872 he had given him further sums, and could not say whether they did or did not amount to £5,000. The explanation of these gifts, volunteered by Baron Grant, is that Mr. Sampson had adventured in some speculations on his recommendation which had proved unsuccessful, and he had thought it fair to indemnify his friend against the losses he had sustained. The Baron's generosity is high-minded, yet it was not indiscriminate. Many persons must have lost money in speculations recommended by him,—some who could worse afford to lose it than Mr. Sampson,—yet, of all the unlucky men and women who had gone through this experience, the one he elected to indemnify was the writer of the money articles in the *Times*, he himself being by profession a man who, month by month, and week by week, introduced new ventures to the Stock Exchange. We need say no more. Whether Baron Grant hoped for anything, and whether he got anything, we do not inquire. But this much we do feel at liberty, and, indeed, under the necessity to say, that in allowing himself to enter into such relations of obligation to a financial agent, Mr. Sampson betrayed the unbounded trust that had been reposed in him, and that, had any knowledge of these transactions reached us, there would have been long since a change in the authorship of the money articles of the *Times*. The honor and independence of this paper must ever be above suspicion, and the humiliation we have suffered is hard to bear—a hardship compared with which the damages that have been awarded to Mr. Rubery are as a feather in the air. In connection with this, too, we must protest against an observation made by Baron Grant in his evidence. Baron Grant said that Mr. Sampson was the editor of the money articles of the *Times*, and entitled by reason of his position to allotments in new undertakings. If this means no more than that the city editor of the *Times* is presumably a person of careful habits and responsible for his engagements, so that when he applies for shares they may be allotted to him, because he may be trusted to hold them as a bona-fide investor, we do not know that we can quarrel with the statement,—the city editor of the *Times* must have the same liberty of investing his savings as other people—but when Baron Grant goes on to refer to the trouble Mr. Sampson had to undergo in his position, we see that there is some ground for the interpretation that has been put on the language of the witness—that he was referring to gratuitous allotments by way of gifts of shares that were quoted at a premium before any allotment had been made. Without imputing this meaning to Baron Grant, we are at liberty to say that if such a suggestion had been made we should regard it as offensive and insulting, and the acceptance of such benefits would immediately have determined the connection of Mr. Sampson with the *Times*.

CONTRACT AWARDED.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 3.—The Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway to-day awarded the contract to the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, A. B. Stone, President, for 12,500 tons of iron rails at $52.75 per ton, and 11,000 tons of Bessemer steel rails at $76.75 per ton, delivered at Ludlow, Ky. This will furnish sufficient iron for the road from Cincinnati to Emery Gap.

RELIEF FOR THE GRASSHOPPER SUFFERERS.

New York, Feb. 3.—The *Tribune* dollar subscription fund for the relief of the grasshopper sufferers of Kansas and Nebraska now exceeds $10,000, and is steadily increasing. The receipts average nearly $200 per day. Mr. Reid yesterday sent $2,600 to the above-mentioned States, making a total of $10,100 forwarded from the fund.

OHIO BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 3.—In the billiard tournament to-day, Coleman beat Choate by 200 to 183; Gallagher beat Thatcher by 200 to 111; Coleman beat Bluim by 200 to 153; and Carter beat Gallagher by 200 to 142.

A French Sensation.

A terrible affair occurred lately at a place near Saintes, in Charente Inferieure, France, where a man named Tarin, after shooting at his father and his brother, set fire to their barn, and burned cattle and brandy to the value of 30,000 francs. He then retired to his house, loopholed the walls, and prepared to stand a siege. He had three guns and quantities of ammunition. Five gendarmes arrived at full gallop, and Tarin killed one and wounded two. The two other gendarmes, aided by the peasantry, surrounded the house, reinforcements were telegraphed for, and before long brigades of gendarmerie arrived from Pons, St. Genis, and Saintes, under the command of a Captain; the sub-prefect also repaired to the scene of action. For ten hours a force estimated at 1,000 strong kept up a fire on the house, Tarin replying incessantly. Corporal Boucherie exposed himself for a moment and was shot dead. At last a navvy, an old soldier, volunteered to storm the house, and he managed to get on the roof and to pour a bucket of flaming petroleum into the house; while accomplishing this Tarin wounded him slightly in the forehead. The house was soon in a blaze, and the assassin perished in the flames.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Consumptives, Take Notice.

Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as these evidences will show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of consumption may be cured.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

DRY GOODS.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

Madison and Peoria-sts.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

In addition to Attractive Bargains offered in their GREAT ANNUAL CLEARING SALE, through the large reductions they have made in prices of their own Mammoth Stock of First-Class Dry Goods, call special attention to the

BANKRUPT STOCKS

Which they have secured on exceedingly favorable terms, and are now selling at less than 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Bankrupt Importer and Manufacturer's Stock of

CLOAKS & POLONAISE.

The following are only a few among many equally cheap lots.

Lot No. 7.—Seal Cloth Cloaks, lined farmer's satin, for $3.50, worth $7.
Lot 16.—Chinchilla Beaver Cloaks, $4.50, worth $10.
Lot 11.—Bl'k Beaver Cloaks, silk trimmed, $4 and $5, worth $10.
Lot 23.—Bl'k Beaver Cloaks, embroidered and beaded, $6, worth $15.
Lot 47.—Plain Beaver Cloaks, silk bound and trimmed, $6.50, worth $15.
Lot 82.—Moscow Beaver Cloaks, all wool, richly trimmed, $8, worth $18.
Lot 69.—Fine Esquimaux Beaver Cloaks, $10, worth $20.
Lot 19.—Fine Beaver richly beaded Cloaks, $13, formerly $27.
Lot 73.—Extra rich, beaded and embroidered fine Beaver Cloaks, $15, worth $35.
Lot 92.—Elegant and very richly embroid'd Cloaks, sold this season at $60, for $25.

ALSO,

Bankrupt Stock

OF

FRENCH IMPORTED CORSETS,

Ladies' Cotton Underclothing,

AND

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,

All, in the very best condition, of late and desirable styles, and the

Greatest Bargains Ever Offered!

CLEARING SALE.

MANDEL BROS.

63 and 65 Washington-st.

Great Clearing Sale

Will be continued during this month. Ladies should avail themselves of this

Great Opportunity!

Having marked down the entire stock, which must be sold

Regardless of Cost,

PRIOR TO REMOVAL

GENERAL NOTICES.

TAX SALE CERTIFICATES.

Until February 15, 1875, Tax Sale Certificates of 1874, held by the Comptroller for City Taxes of 1873, can be redeemed at 2½ per cent premium, and Certificates of prior years at 20 per cent premium. On the above date the rates shall be increased to 5 and 25 per cent premium respectively, and on March 1, 1875, the former will be increased to 10 per cent premium. The holder of said certificates is now entitled to 25 and 75 per cent premium respectively.

S. S. HAYES,
City Comptroller.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of A. C. Brackebush & Co., Coal Merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Dr. Ad Reisig retiring. The business will be continued by the undersigned, who have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Brackebush, Dickson & Co., who will collect all assets and assume all liabilities of A. C. Brackebush & Co.

A. C. BRACKEBUSH,
JOHN DICKSON,
ROBERT DICKSON,
THOS. C. DICKSON,
JOSEPH C. DICKSON.

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1875.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between A. T. Gillett and A. C. Titus, under the firm name of Gillett, Titus & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. T. Gillett will collect all outstanding debts and pay all liabilities of the late firm.

A. T. GILLETT,
A. C. TITUS.

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1875.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Certificate of the Village of Jefferson,

Held by the Treasurer for sales in 1874; can be redeemed prior to Feb. 15, 1875, without extra penalty, after said date a premium will be added.

[illegible], Treasurer.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL.

There was less activity in the operations of the banks yesterday than the day before, but there was still a great deal done, as was shown by the clearings, which amounted to $5,100,000. For the two days the clearings foot up $14,700,000.

Beyond this lively movement of the counter business, there was little doing in financial circles. The demand for loans is fair from Board of Trade men who have pork or provisions to carry; the mercantile demand is not considerable, as this is the dull season. Some loans are sought for by manufacturers, and there is a fair miscellaneous demand, but no noticeable form of activity in any direction.

Rates of discount are unchanged, at 10 per cent to regular customers. To good outside borrowers slight concessions are made.

On the street the market is very quiet. All the good paper that is offered is readily taken at moderate rates. Loans may be made at 7 per cent per annum on short time, and the rate varies up to 18 per cent, according to circumstances.

The orders from the country for currency are few and light, and are not equal to the amount of currency received.

New York exchange was dull. Sales were made from par to 25c premium between banks for $1,000. One sale was at 12½c premium.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. George Taylor, of this city, was yesterday elected Director and Vice-President of the Fourth National Bank. Mr. Taylor is well known to the citizens and business-men of Chicago. He was Comptroller of the city under Mayor Mason and under Mayor Medill, and was at one time Cashier of the Fourth National. It is understood that Mr. Taylor will take an active part in the management of the bank, to which he will devote his whole time. He will add greatly to the strength of the institution, as he is everywhere recognized as a man of force, thoroughly competent, and of unimpeachable integrity.

UNSTAMPED CHECKS.

Revenue Inspectors have just been making the rounds of the Pittsburg banks to look for unstamped checks, but the *Commercial* says the law has been very generally observed in that city.

THE SAN FRANCISCO STOCK COLLAPSE.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, Jan. 27, says:

> A few days ago the Ophir mine was selling for $34,560,000; Mexican, which is a part of the old Ophir, was selling for $9,760,000,—making a grand total of $44,320,000. We have become so expert with millions, and handle them so airily, that few have a conception of the magnitude of the figures. But they would be sufficient to build, with economy, a railroad from this city to the Missouri River. They are, besides, within $3,500,000 of the total profit yielded by the Comstock lode since its discovery. These mines are selling to-day, the one for $16,200,000, the other for $4,320,000, or a total of $20,520,000. The sum of $23,800,000—say $24,000,000 in round numbers—has utterly disappeared—evaporated in smoke in a few days.

The following were the quotations of mining stocks at the session of the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board Jan. 30, as compared with the prices on the 22d of January:

	Jan. 30.	Jan. 22.
Ophir	$137.50	$227.00
Mexican	41.75	60.00
Gould & Curry	53.00	68.50
Best & Belcher	63.25	76.00
Savage	132.00	163.00
Chollar	74.00	77.00
Hale & Norcross	50.50	60.50
Crown Point	37.00	42.00
Yellow Jacket	115.00	130.00
Imperial	14.00	15.00
Kentuck	17.75	21.75
Alpha	21.25	30.00
Belcher	45.50	50.00
Confidence	23.50	30.50
Consolidated Virginia	560.00	630.00
Sierra Nevada	16.50	....
California	470.00	515.00
Exchequer	215.00	....
Segregated Belcher	127.50	130.00
Overman	71.50	80.00
Justice	130.00	170.00
Caledonia	24.00	24.00

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

There was an active movement in New York yesterday, and the whole list advanced in sympathy with the sharp upward turn of gold. The local demand was quiet.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	120	120¼
United States 5-20s of '62	115⅝	116⅛
United States 5-20s of '64	117⅜	118
United States 5-20s of '65	119⅜	119¾
5-20s of '65—Jan. and July	118⅝	119⅜
5-20s of '67—Jan. and July	119⅜	120⅛
5-20s of '68—Jan. and July	119⅜	120⅛
10-40s	116½	117⅜
United States new 5s of '81, ex int.	115	115⅜
United States currency 6s	119⅝	....

Gold was 114⅜@114⅝.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was 487@489½; cable transfers, London, 492; Paris, 510. Other rates of foreign exchange are quoted:

Paris (francs)	511¼@515
Germany (reichmarks)	95¼@ 96¼
Belgium (francs)	511¼@515
Holland (guilders)	41½@ 41¾
Switzerland (francs)	511¼@515
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark (kroner)	.. 27½
Austria (paper florins)	.. 44½

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

Bonds.	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds.	100½ & int.	101½ & int.
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage	101 & int.	102 & int.
Chicago City 7 per cent water-loan	101 & int.	102 & int.
Chicago City 7 per cent certificates	98½ & int.	..
Chicago City 6 per cent certificates	95 & int.	..
Cook County 7 per cent bonds.	101 & int.	102 & int.
West Park 7 per cent bonds	..	93 & int.

BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merchants' National	235	...
First National Bank	160	...
Fifth National Bank	125	127½
Commercial National Bank	160	162½
German National Bank	127	130
Corn Exchange National Bank	127	127½
City National Bank	135	...
Home National Bank	...	100
National Bank of Illinois	...	108
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	...	108
National Bank of Commerce	...	100
Merchants' Savings, L. & T. Co.	...	155
Union National Bank	...	150
Union Stock-Yards National	150	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	130	140
City Railway, West Side	....	125
City Railway, North Side	96	....
Traders' Insurance Company	108	110
Chamber of Commerce	75	78
Chicago Gaslight and Coke Co.	120	
Pullman Palace Car Co.	94 ex. d.	95½
Exposition stock		50

LATEST.

New York, Feb. 3.—Money closed at 2½; prime mercantile paper, 4@6.

Sterling firm for sight at 489½@4.90, and weak for sixty-day at 485@486½.

Customs receipts, $521,000.

Gold closed at 114⅝, after selling at 114⅛@115⅛. There was great excitement in the Room at intervals during the day, and business was much larger than usual. The rates paid for carrying were 1@2½ per cent, and for borrowing 2@3 per cent per annum, and 1-64 of 1 per diem. Loans were also made at flat. The rise in gold has stopped the importation of bonds and started the exportation of securities. There is a general expectation among bankers that the Bank of England rate will be advanced to-morrow 1@2 per cent. The London advices formed the chief topic of conversation in financial circles here, the cable reporting a further extraordinary loss of £580,000 bullion by the bank of England. It is generally believed in banking circles that France is drawing gold from London.

Governments active and strong. Railroads firm. State bonds quiet and strong.

The stock market was heavy and lower, the decline ranging from ⅛ of 1 to 2½ per cent. The greatest decline was in Western Union, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Northwestern common, Rock Island, Ohios, and Wabash. The dealings were large, and at times attended with considerable animation. During the last hour the market was stronger, and prices advanced ⅛@¾ of 1 per cent in leading shares from the lowest point, closing steady. Transactions embraced 200,000 shares, of which 32,000 were Pacific Mail, 61,000 Western Union, 12,000 Northwestern common, 8,000 Rock Island, 7,000 St. Paul common, 5,000 Erie, 47,000 Lake Shore, 14,000 Ohio, 5,000 Wabash, and 51,000 Union Pacific.

Sterling exchange, 487.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120⅜	Coupons, '67	120⅜
Coupons, '62	115⅝	Coupons, '68	120
Coupons, '64	120⅜	New 5s	115⅜
Coupons, '65	120⅜	10-40s	117⅛
Coupons, new	119⅝	Currency 6s	119⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	97	Virginias, old	31
Tennessees, old	68	N. Carolinas, old	26½
Tennessees, new	67	N. Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	32		

STOCKS.

Canton	60	St. Paul	37¾
Western Union Tel	74¾	St. Paul pfd	58
Quicksilver	31	Wabash	16½
Adams Express	99½	Wabash pfd	29
Wells-Fargo	83½	Ft. Wayne	97½
American Express	63¾	Terre Haute	7
U. S. Express	57	Terre Haute pfd	25
Pacific Mail	35⅜	Chicago & Alton	104
New York Central	102	Chicago & Alton pfd	110
Erie	28¾	Ohio & Mississippi	28⅜
Erie pfd	45	Cleve., Cin. & Col.	64½
Harlem	128½	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	108½
Harlem pfd	125	Lake Shore	74½
Michigan Central	77	Indiana Central	8½
Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne	92	Illinois Central	102
Northwestern	44⅝	Union Pacific stock	39⅜
Northwestern pfd	59	Central Pacific bonds	98
Rock Island	104⅛	Union Pacific bonds	94
New Jersey Central	107	Del., Lack. & W.	109

REAL ESTATE.

B. F. ALLEN TO DAVID BRADLEY.

Among the instruments recorded on the 2d inst. was a special warrantee deed, by which, in consideration of $1 paid by David Bradley to B. F. Allen, the latter conveys to David Bradley Lots 1 to 48 inclusive in Block 13; Lots 24 to 38 inclusive, and 64 to 72 inclusive, all in Block 16; Lots 1 to 48 inclusive in Block 10; Lots 1 to 6 inclusive, and 25 to 48 inclusive, all in Block 17; all of Blocks 20, 21, and 22; Lots 3, 5, 7, 9, 29, 31, 34, 38, 42, and 48 in Block 9; all of said premises being in Pierce's Addition to Holstein. Also Lot 7 in the Assessor's subdivision of undivided lands in the south half of the southwest quarter of Sec. 31, 40, 14.

TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record, Wednesday, Feb. 3:

CITY PROPERTY.

North Halsted st, 46 6-10 ft n of Hubbard st, e f, 30x116 3-10 ft, dated Feb. 2	$ 4,000
Illinois st, 125 ft e of North Dearborn st, s f, 35 x100 ft, dated Jan. 28	5,000
The premises No. 1471 Indiana av, dated Feb. 2	5,500
Butterfield st, 233 8-10 ft n of Thirtieth st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 3	2,500
Same as the above, dated Feb. 3	2,500
Halsted st, 26 ft s of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 26x 150 ft, dated Feb. 3	1,600
Twentieth st, 96 ft e of Purple st, n f, 93x167 ft, dated Feb. 1	9,000
West Lake st, s w cor of Yager st, n f, 150 ft to Randolph st, dated Dec. 15, 1874	6,750
Hurlbut st, 182 ft s of Fullerton av, e f, 25x99 ft, dated Dec. 19, 1874	4,000
Thirty-eighth st, bet Cottage Grove av and Langley st, s f, brick house and lot, dated Nov. 9, 1874	5,200
Dashiell st, 119 ft n of Thirty-sixth st, w f, 24x 128 7-10 ft, dated Feb. 3	425
Dashiell st, 206 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 50x 124½ ft, dated Feb. 3	950

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES FROM COURT-HOUSE.

Lot 3, Block 2, of Best's part of Block 14, e ½ Sec. 29, 40, 14, dated Dec. 28, 1874	$ 1,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES FROM COURT-HOUSE.

Wabash av, n w cor of Forty-seventh st, e f, 53x161 ft, dated Feb. 3	$ 4,240
Union av, 325 ft w of Cottage Grove av, s f, 50x 200 ft, dated Feb. 3	4,500
Twenty-one lots in Adam Smith's part s w ¼ Sec. 36, 39, 13, dated Jan. 13	10,000
Lot 27 in B. F. Johnson's part s e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Feb. 3	800

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES FROM COURT-HOUSE.

Lots 11 and 12, of Lots 26 to 29, Block 2, Stave's part n e ¼ Sec. 36, 40, 13, dated Jan. 23	$ 1,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
Flour, brls	8,222	9,304	7,941	9,146
Wheat, bu	99,130	158,560	41,780	66,280
Corn, bu	72,247	35,885	52,423	2,867
Oats, bu	16,660	26,780	16,156	8,989
Rye, bu	677	5,278	400	1,490
Barley, bu	7,740	31,106	4,800	8,615
Grass seed, lbs	319,545	187,208	181,204	46,784
Flax seed, lbs	....	7,260	....	40,911
Broom-corn, lbs	....	14,000	40,000	1,212
Cured meats, lbs	335,050	113,200	2,026,124	2,050,078
Beef, brls	3	....	20	12
Pork, brls	233	151	1,406	643
Lard, lbs	18,440	87,200	265,817	190,095
Tallow, lbs	35,955	21,710	40,000	21,200
Butter, lbs	94,989	78,573	39,920	61,278
Dressed hogs, No.	3,870	4,798	2,192	1,467
Live hogs, No.	31,019	18,073	6,202	9,088
Cattle, No.	4,093	3,179	2,078	1,692
Sheep, No.	2,151	1,436	1,322	890
Hides, lbs	228,670	85,629	246,502	50,775
Highwines, brls	310	235	467	270
Wool, lbs	15,550	96,381	76,580	167,678
Potatoes	720	6	....	....
Lumber, No. feet	224,000	184,000	1,048,100	997,110
Shingles, No.	1,055,000	850,000	555,000	328,000
Lath, No.	....	....	12,000	52,000
Salt, brls	532	75	587	300

Also the following, without comparisons:

Kind of produce.	Received.	Shipped.
Poultry, lbs	54,809	97,050
Poultry, coops	121	
Game, pkgs	43	35
Eggs, pkgs	428	
Cheese, bxs	460	2
Dried fruits, lbs	79,250	
Green apples, brls		20
Beans, bu	1,600	6
Hay, tons	80	10
Hops, lbs	11,514	7,450
Fish, pkgs	1,105	376

Withdrawn from store on Tuesday for city consumption: 5,916 bu wheat, 7,798 bu corn, 819 bu oats, 2,224 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Wednesday morning: 2 cars No. 1 wheat, 109 cars No. 2 do, 17 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected do (132 wheat); 2 cars yellow corn, 1 car No. 1 do, 11 cars high mixed do, 55 cars No. 2 do, 45 cars rejected do (114 corn, of which 1 is old); 1 car white oats, 9 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars rejected do; 1 car No. 2 rye; 4 cars No. 2 barley, 2 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected do. Total, 289 cars, or 106,000 bu. Inspected out: 10,953 bu wheat, 50,463 bu corn, 2,545 bu oats, 322 bu rye, 1,032 bu barley.

When shall the word "new" be dropped from the designation of corn inspected into store in this city? This question is now being agitated rather warmly in certain commercial cities. Those who are in favor of the change say that as there is no more corn of the crop of 1873 to come in, there is no use in keeping up a distinction after the old is moved out, as there will be nothing from which to distinguish the current receipts. The date now fixed for making the change is the 20th of April.

The leading produce markets were steadier yesterday, and generally firm, with little change in prices from those of the previous day. There were no special influences at work from outside quarters, except that the continued advance in the gold premium tended to stiffen quotations on the exportable articles, lard and wheat, and perhaps prevented further weakness in some departments. The receipts of produce were fair, and the shipments slightly on the increase.

The demand for domestic dry goods was reasonably active on interior account, but there was comparatively little inquiry from local retailers, who just now are doing only a limited business. Prices were strong—notably for brown and bleached cottons, and prints. There was a moderate distribution of staple groceries at nominally unchanged prices, though sugars were quoted easier. Prices of coffees, teas, rice, and sirups were fully maintained. Butter was reported quiet at about former rates, choice grades remaining firmer. Cheese is held firmly at the advance noted last week. Sales of dried fruits made only a small aggregate, buyers evincing no inclination to order beyond meeting immediate requirements. Fish continue active and firm. Canned goods are moving with some freedom at generally stronger prices. In the coal, wood, leather, bagging, and tobacco markets, no important new features were developed. Oils were firm.

The interior demand for lumber was again fair for the time of year, and prices were comparatively steady. The receipts of furs continue fair. Several kinds have again advanced in anticipation of a rise in prices abroad. Mink are also higher. Wool was steady and in moderate order request. Broom-corn, hay, hides, and hops were quiet and unchanged. Cloverseed was in request and higher, while other descriptions were weak under increased receipts. Choice potatoes were firm, and common varieties steady. Poultry was in good demand and firm.

DECREASE OF BRITISH EXPORTS.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington furnishes the following account of the decrease of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to the United States during the year ended Dec. 31, 1874, as compared with 1873:

Articles.	1873.	1874.
Alkali	£1,392,138	£1,158,295
Copper—unwrought	£216,069	£3,175
Cotton—piece goods, yds	109,531,310	105,341,980
Earthen and china ware, etc.	£672,364	£575,867
Haberdashery	£1,292,746	£1,098,106
Hardware and cutlery	£797,145	£648,939
Iron—pig, tons	102,624	42,868
Iron—bar, angle, bolt, and rod, tons	22,676	4,658
Iron—railroad of all sorts, tons	186,300	84,466
Iron—hoops, sheets, boiler, and armor plates, tons	18,272	8,422
Iron—cast or wrought, tons	22,571	20,059
Steel—unwrought, tons	19,339	13,530
Lead—pig, rolled, sheet, etc.	69,244	64,940
Linen—piece goods, yds	101,720,029	98,511,280
Machinery—other than engines	£487,823	£209,776
Paper (writing or printing) and envelopes	£95,119	£38,870
Paper—other	£40,386	£25,278
Salt—rock and white	£248,833	£364,244
Silk—ribbons	£31,392	£24,020
Silk—articles of and other materials	£81,676	£61,342
Spirits—British and Irish	£20,754	£11,631
Woolen cloths, coatings, duffels, etc	£1,197,438	£1,009,983
Worsted stuffs, yds	85,891,008	66,629,430
Carpets, yds	5,005,741	3,826,970

DRY GOODS, IMPORTS.

The following were the imports of dry goods at the port of New York during the month of January, for three years:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Mfrs. of wool	$ 1,948,311	$ 1,600,499	$ 1,154,655
Mfrs. of cotton	2,064,227	1,721,425	1,549,977
Mfrs. of silk	1,829,281	1,362,321	1,337,629
Mfrs. of flax	1,038,681	583,537	537,067
Miscellaneous	704,269	530,378	459,827
Total	$ 7,584,769	$ 5,798,160	$ 5,039,155

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Mfrs. of wool	$ 1,404,737	$ 1,163,555	$ 790,792
Mfrs. of cotton	920,396	740,942	657,199
Mfrs. of silk	664,579	711,838	311,435
Mfrs. of flax	677,603	649,143	492,512
Miscellaneous	110,368	130,336	146,469
Total	$ 3,777,683	$ 3,395,814	$ 2,398,407
Add entered	7,584,769	5,798,160	5,039,155
Total on market	$11,362,452	$9,193,974	$7,437,562

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Mfrs of wool	$1,286,857	$1,180,537	$989,895
Mafrs of cotton	1,467,273	735,174	665,617
Mfrs of silk	1,525,761	419,039	456,041
Mfrs of flax	766,299	472,568	475,774
Miscellanous	203,033	181,148	57,612
Total	$5,189,213	$3,017,514	$2,644,939
Add ent'd for con'sn.	7,584,769	5,798,160	5,039,155
T'l ent'd at port	$12,773,982	$8,815,674	$7,684,094

CALIFORNIA EXPORTS.

The following table shows the exports of seven leading articles from California for two years:

1873.	Quantity.	Value.
Treasure	....	$24,228,725
Quicksilver, flasks	6,169	462,495
Flour, brls	473,296	2,861,039
Wheat, 100-lb sacks	9,120,110	18,476,505
Feed-grain, 100-lb sacks	242,198	378,576
Wool, pounds	29,235,376	6,450,352
Hides, number	25,552	343,099
1874.		
Treasure	....	$30,838,395
Quicksilver, flasks	5,388	539,525
Flour brls	626,062	3,405,251
Wheat, 100-lb sacks	8,279,380	14,094,346
Feed-grain, 100-lb sacks	66,422	61,965
Wool, pounds	36,088,701	8,182,000
Hides, number	102,857	548,092

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were again active, and steadier. The receipts of live hogs were rather large, and prices weakened on all but the best grades under the present fact of a full supply, and the diminishing prospect that the hog crop will be found to be short when the returns are all in. But the easier feeling at the Stock-Yards produced little effect on 'Change, and that was only temporary. The advance in gold, and the fact that a large short interest has yet to be provided for, made holders firm in their views, and buyers took hold readily at short former prices, especially of the speculative articles. The provision markets at other points were without important change.

MESS PORK—Was in good demand throughout, at an average decline of 5c per 100 lbs, having a tinge of weakness early, from which it soon rallied. Sales were reported on 'Change of 3,570 brls, cash or seller the month, at $18.20@18.25, chiefly at $18.20@18.22½; 13,000 brls seller March at $18.40@18.52½; 6,000 brls seller April at $18.65@18.80; and 500 brls seller June at $19.25@19.30. Total, 23,070 brls. The market closed steady at $18.22½@18.25 cash; $18.47½@18.50 for March; and $18.75@18.80 for April.

Clear pork was nominal at $19.50@19.75; and family mess at $17.25; prime mess do at $16.00; and extra prime do at $13.50.

LARD—Was in good demand and 5@10c per 100 lbs higher, though Liverpool was understood to be tame at the recent decline to 63s per 112 lbs. Sales were reported on 'Change of 5,630 tcs, cash or seller the month, at $13.47½@13.52½; 7,250 tcs, seller March, at $13.70@13.75, and 500 tcs, seller April, at $13.90@13.92½. Total, 13,400 tcs. The market closed firm at $13.50 cash, $13.70@12.72½ for March, and $13.90@13.92½ for April.

MEATS—Were less active, though there was a good demand on foreign account at a shade lower quotations, which were firmly sustained, except that shoulders were easier. Sales were reported of 120,000 lbs green shoulders at 6⅛c; 20,000 lbs part cured do at 6⅜c; 30,000 lbs short ribs at 9⅜c cash and 10⅛c seller May; 120 boxes do at 9⅜c cash; 40,000 lbs green do at 9⅛c; 40 boxes long clears at 9⅜c; 500 boxes short clears at 10⅛. The market closed at 6⅛c for green shoulders, 9⅜c for do long clear, 9⅛c do short ribs, 9⅜c do short clear, and 9⅛@9⅜c do hams. Sweet-pickled hams (15 lbs average) at 10⅛@10⅜c. Meats in salt 10 to 15 days quoted at 6⅜c for shoulders, cash or seller February; 6⅝c do seller March; 7c do seller April; long clear, 9⅜c cash or seller February; do seller March, 9⅝c; do seller April, 9⅞c; short ribs, 9⅝c cash or seller February; do seller March, 9⅞c; do seller April, 10c; short clears, 9⅞c; do seller March, 10⅛c; do seller April, 10⅜c. Boxed meats ⅛c higher than loose. Long cut hams, 10½@11⅛c. Bacon meats quoted at 12½@13⅛c for hams, 7⅜c for shoulders, 10⅛c for short ribs, and 11c for short clears—all packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 6@10c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were quiet and nominally unchanged, at $8.25 for mess, $9.25 for extra mess, and $20.00@20.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Quoted at 8⅛@8⅜c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and unchanged. There was a little more inquiry on local account, but few lots taken, and shippers were out of the market altogether. Sales were limited to 500 brls winters, 450 brls spring extras, and 25 brls buckwheat flour, nearly all on private terms. The market closed as follows: Choice winter extras, $5.25@6.50; common to good do, $4.25@5.00; choice spring extras, $4.50@4.75; fair do, shipping grades, $3.75@4.25; patent spring, $5.00@9.00; spring superfines, $3.00@3.75; rye flour, $5.25@5.50; buckwheat do, $4.75@5.25.

BRAN—Was quiet and strong, with sale of 10 tons at $24.00 on track.

CORN-MEAL—Was quoted at $3.40@3.60 per brl for good, and $24.00@24.50 per ton for coarse.

WHEAT—Was less active, but steadier, and generally firm, at an average advance of ⅛c per bu. The greater strength was due to the advance in gold, and to rumors of a further decline in freights. Liverpool was quiet, and New York dull; but the receipts here were smaller than the recent average, and there was naturally a little reaction after the pressure to sell on Monday, which resulted in clearing off all the *heavy* wheat from the market. Offerings were rather light yesterday, and the speculative demand fair, while but little was wanted for shipment, though a few buying orders were received from other markets, predicated on the anticipation of light receipts for a few days, owing to unfavorable weather. Seller March opened at 88⅛c, and advanced to 88⅜c, closing at 87⅞c. Seller the month sold at 86⅞@87⅛c, closing at 87⅛c. Seller April sold at 89⅛@89⅜c, and seller May at 93⅞@94c. Cash sales were reported on 'Change of 1,000 bu No. 1 spring at 90c; 101,000 bu No. 2 do at 87@87⅛c; 7,000 bu No. 3 do at 82½@82⅝c; 1,300 bu rejected do at 76⅛c; 700 bu white Hamburg, by sample, at 93@96c. Total, 111,000 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was quiet and unchanged. Sales were limited to 700 bu No. 1, on 2c storage, at 93c. No. 2 was nominal at 89@89⅛c.

CORN—Was less active, and averaged about ⅛c higher under a fair demand, with rather light offerings, while the rumors of a decline in rail freights tended to strengthen corn, in company with wheat. There was little else worthy of note. The May deal was steady, and probably acted as a flywheel to steady the other options, it being pretty well understood that the market is being manipulated for that month with intent to squeeze it, if the operation should be deemed safe when the time comes round. The receipts of yesterday were relatively light, and are expected to be less liberal in the near future than in the recent past. Seller March opened at 65c, advanced to 65⅛c, and closed at 65⅛c. Seller May sold at 71⅞@72c, closing at 72c. Seller the month sold at 64⅛@64⅜c, closing at 64⅜c; and seller April sold at 66c. Cash sales were reported on 'Change of 49,400 bu No. 2 at 64⅛@64⅜c; and 12,400 bu rejected at 60⅛@60⅜c. Total, 61,800 bu. New corn on through cars at country points (Chicago freight) was offered at 64c, with 63⅜c bid.

OATS—Were in active speculative demand, and about ⅛c higher. Many of the shorts manifested a desire to provide for the contracts maturing this month. The receipts were light, and other grain was stronger, hence the firmness of the market. Cash oats sold as follows: 36,000 bu No. 2 at 52⅛@52⅜c, and 2,400 bu rejected at 50⅛@51c. Seller March was active and firm at 52⅞@53c, closing at the outside. Seller the month was the same as cash, closing at 52⅜c. Seller May was quoted at 56⅞c early, and later at 56⅝c bid. Towards the close of 'Change a sale was reported of 200,000 bu, seller May, at 57c.

RYE—Was in light request and steady. The receipts were very light. Sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 96@97c, the outside for receipts in a favorite house. Also, 400 bu No. 1 at 98c, and 400 bu white, by sample, at $1.00. Rejected was quoted at 92@93c.

BARLEY—Was dull, and ⅛@⅜c lower. The receipts were light, but there was little demand for cash, the trading being principally in changing from this month to the next. Seller March was at a premium of ⅛@⅜c, selling at $1.23 early, to $1.22⅞ at the close, while this month closed at $1.22@1.22¼. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 N. S. (regular) at $1.23, and 1,600 bu do at $1.24⅛; 400 bu A., D. & Co., at $1.27; 2,800 bu No. 3 N. S. at $1.16, and 800 bu do at $1.12½@1.13; 3,200 bu by sample (including 800 bu Utah at $1.45) at $1.15@1.45 on track, and 400 bu do at $1.12 delivered. Total, 8,000 bu. Regular No. 2 was nominal at $1.22.

LATEST.

In the afternoon mess pork was in fair request and higher, closing at $18.30 seller the month, and $18.57½ seller March. Sales were reported of 6,950 brls at $18.25 cash; $18.30 for February; $18.55@18.57½ for March, and $18.80 for April.

Lard was moderately active and firmer, with sales of 4,500 tcs at $13.55 for the month, and $13.72½@13.75 for March, and $13.97½ for April. Seller March closed at $13.75.

Meats were rather freely offered and were easy. A sale was made of 100,000 lbs short ribs seller April at 9⅞c.

Wheat was in moderate request, and ⅛@⅜c higher, closing firm at 88⅛c for March, and 87⅞c for the month.

Corn was quiet and firm at 65⅛@65⅜c for March, and 72c bid for May.

Oats were quiet at 52⅛@52⅜c seller the month, and 58c seller May.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quoted at $1.90@1.93.

BROOM-CORN—Was quiet and firm. Following are the prices obtained by dealers: Good to extra hurl, 12@13c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 10½@11⅛c; common to fair do, 9½@10c; inferior brush, 8@9c.

BUTTER—This market remains quiet, with prices ranging about the same as for the past fortnight. Choice and fancy grades are wanted at full prices, but the poorer sorts may be bought at a greater or less concession from asking rates. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 30@35c; medium to good grades, 23@26c; inferior to common, 15@22c; common to choice roll, 22@27c.

BAGGING—Grain bags are receiving rather more attention, and the market displays more firmness than of late. Other lines rule dull and easy, as before. We make no change in our list: Stark, 31c; Lewiston, 30c; Montaup, 30c; American A, 28c; Amoskeag, 28c; Otter Creek, 29c; burlap bags, 16@18c; gunnies, single, 16@16½c; do, double, 26c.

CHEESE—Was again quoted firm. The cold weather checked shipments, but the amount of orders received was liberal, and a good feeling seemed to prevail. Prime factory is held at 17@18c.

COAL—There was quite a lively inquiry for both hard and soft coals, and fully late prices were being realized all around. We repeat our list: Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; cannel, $8.00@9.00; Erie and Walnut Hill, $7.50; Lick Run, $7.00; Brooks, $7.00; Blossburg, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $7.00; Indiana block, $6.50; Illinois, $4.50@5.00.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were reported dull and easy: Pork barrels, $1.10; lard tierces, $1.40; flour barrels, 48@53c; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; pork staves, rough, $15.00@18.00; do bucked, $18.00@22.00; flour staves, $7.00@8.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9c; tight poles, $25.00@32.00.

DRESSED HOGS—Light weights were dull and weak at a decline of about 10c. Shippers were holding off, and the trading was principally with local parties, who bought the product to be delivered at the Stock-Yards. Heavy hogs were a shade firmer, selling at $7.75@8.00—chiefly at $7.75@7.85. Light weights sold at $7.32@7.40. Sales were reported of 832 head and 2 cars.

EGGS—Fresh packages were salable at 24@25c, and pickled at 15@18c.

FISH—Nothing new was noted in the fish market, fair activity prevailing at firmly maintained prices. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.50@5.60; No. 2 do, $5.40@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.15; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $9.00@9.25; No. 1 bay, $6.75@7.00; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $6.25@6.50; family mackerel, ½-brl, $5.50@5.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.75@1.80; bank codfish, $6.25@6.50; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@9.00; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.50@8.00; do, ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; scaled herring, per box, 45@50c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $9.75@10.00; ocean trout, 2 doz and 4 doz per case, $9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade shows no improvement, orders, as heretofore, being confined to supplying immediate wants. The fact that stocks are light gives the market a firm tone, despite the sluggishness of trade. We quote. FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 16½@17½c; figs layers, 19½@20½c; Turkish prunes, 11½@12c; French prunes, kegs, 14@16c; raisins, layers, $3.15@3.20; loose Muscatel, $4.10@4.20; Valencia, 12@12½c; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 30@32c; lemon peel, 19@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan apples, 8½@8¾c; Indiana and Illinois, 7@8c; Southern, 7½@7¾c; peaches, halves, 9@10c; do mixed, 7½@8½c; do pared, 20@24c; blackberries, 10½@11½c; raspberries, 35@36c; pitted cherries, 30@32c. NUTS—Filberts, 13@14c; almonds, Terragona, 24@25c; Naples walnuts, 15@16c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 13@14c; Brazils, 11@11½c; pecans, Texas, 15@16c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 6@8c; African peanuts, 5½@6c.

FURS—The receipts continue fair. Mink have again advanced. There are indications that mink will be a more fashionable fur next season. It is likely to be used as a substitute for seal for many purposes for which the latter has been found not to be well adapted. In anticipation of the revival of mink, dealers are aiming to secure a larger supply. Raccoon, skunk, and otter are also higher. Furs are reported to be firm abroad. Quotations:

Quality.	Northern.	Western.
Mink No. 1, small to large	$2.25@2.75	$1.50 @ 1.75
Mink Nos. 4@2	.10@1.25	.10 @ .75
Raccoon, No. 1, small@large	.50@ .90	.55 @ .80
Raccoon, Nos. 4@2	.10@ .55	.10 @ .40
Muskrat, fall	.25@ .24	.27
Muskrat, winter	.27	.26
Muskrat, kittens	.10	.10
Skunk, black, prime	1.60	1.37½
Skunk, striped, prime	15@ .90	.20 @ .90
Otter, No 1	8.00	6.50
Otter, No. 4@No. 2	1.00@5.50	1.00 @ 5.00
Fisher, Nos. 4@1	1.00@9.00	....
Wolf, No. 1, large mountain	2.00	1.75
Wolf, Nos. 4@2, mountain	.25@1.25	.25 @ 1.25
Wolf, No. 1, small prairie	.75	.75
Wolf, Nos. 4@2	.10@ .50	.10 @ .50
Beaver, choice, per lb	2.00	1.25
Beaver, stagy and heavy	.80	.70
Marten, No. 1	3.00	....
Bear, No. 1, black	12.00	10.00
Cross fox, No. 1	2.50@5.00	....
Red fox	1.75	1.50
Gray fox	.90	.85
Kid fox	.40	.40
Wild-cat, average	.25	.25
Badger	.10@ .75	.10 @ .70
Opossum	.20@ .25	.15 @ .20

Deerskin in half, red and short blue, ℔ lb, 40c; do gray, ℔ lb, 30c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in moderate request at the prices given below: Malaga lemons, $4.50@6.00; choice Messina and Palermo do, $9.00@10.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $8.50@10.00 per case; Palermo and Messina do, per box, $3.50@4.50; apples, per brl, $1.00@2.50; cranberries, $10.00@11.50 per brl; do in boxes, $3.75@4.00; Malaga grapes, $4.50@5.00 per keg, or $9.00@10.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—Sugars are easier, but as yet without quotable decline. The weakness is due to the continued light demand, and the fact that slightly lower prices at the East are reported. In coffees there is a diminished movement as the result of the late advance, but prices remain strong. Rice, sirups, and molasses are fairly firm, and are in some demand. Spices, soaps, and candles are easy. We quote:

RICE—Patna, 7¼@7½c; Rangoon, 6½@7c; Carolina, 7½@8½c; Louisiana, 7@8c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 34@35c; Java, No. 2, 30@31c; choice to fancy Rio, 24½@24¾c; good to prime do, 23½@23¾c; common, 22¼@22½c; roasting, 20½@21½c; Singapore Java, 25@26c; Costa Rica, 23@24½c; Maracaibo, 23@24½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11½@11¾c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11¾c; granulated, 11½@11¾c; A standard, 10⅞c; do, No. 2, 10⅝c; B, 10½c; extra C, 10c; C No. 2, 9⅞c; yellow, C No. 1, 9⅛@9½c; choice brown, 8⅞@9c; fair to prime do, 8⅜@8⅝c; common do, 7⅞@7⅞c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9⅛c; common to fair do, 7½@8c; N. O. common to choice, 7@9c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.15@1.20; silver drips extra fine, 65@70c; good sugar-house sirup, 53@55c; extra do, 63@65c.; New Orleans molasses, choice, new, 72@75c; do prime, 68@70c; do common, 60@63c; Porto Rico molasses, 50@55c; common molasses, 41@44c.

SPICES—Allspice, 16@17c; cloves, 50@55c; cassia, 30@32c; pepper, 26@27c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.30@1.40; ginger, African, 25@28c; do Calcutta, 18@20c.

SOAPS—German Mottled, 6½@7c; Golden West, 4½@5c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; white Russian, 5½@6c.

HAY—Was in moderate request and steady. The receipts were light. Prices were as follows: No. 1, $17.00@17.50; No. 2 do, $15.00@15.50; mixed, $13.50@14.00; choice upland prairie, $12.00@12.50; No. 1 do, $11.00@11.50; No. 2, or slough, $9.50@10.00.

HIGHWINES—Were in moderate demand at the recent decline. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 93c per gallon. New York was supposed to be unchanged, but reports from that city were scarce yesterday,—they do not now come on the wings of the wind, and do not travel kindly on windy days.

HIDES—Were steady and in moderate demand: Green city butchers', 7½c; green frozen, 7½@7¾c; green cured light, 9c; heavy do, 8@8½c; part cured, 8@8½c; green calf, 15c; dry flint hides, kip, and calf, 18@19c; dry salted hides, 14@15c; deacon skins, 40@45c; sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 40@45c.

HOPS—Continue quiet. Consumers are buying from hand to mouth at the current prices,—30@43c for common to choice Western, and 45c for prime Eastern. The exports from New York have fallen off, owing to a disposition among English brewers, who anticipate a decline, to abstain from making purchases as long as possible. The impression is said to have gained credence abroad that America has a large quantity of hops to dispose of, a portion of which will seek a market across the water. Authorities here state, however, that the supply of domestic hops is well reduced, and the country cannot spare more than 5,000 bales without making a deficiency in her own supply.

LUMBER—The demand from the country was again large for the season. Prices were adhered to, as follows:

First clear	$52.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	46.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	37.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	41.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d	20.00	@21.00
First common siding	18.00	@20.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	31.00	@33.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	24.00	@26.00
Box boards, A and B	28.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@28.00
C stock boards	13.00	@16.00
Fencing (16 ft.); outside price for dry	12.00	@13.00
Common lumber, 16 ft and under	11.00	@12.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	12.00	@18.00
Lath	2.00	@ 2.25
A shingles	3.00	@ 3.25
Shingles on track (A)	2.62½	@ 2.75

OILS—There was increased firmness in carbon and turpentine. Lard, whale, and linseed also display rather more strength, though no price-changes were noted. Following are the current quotations: Carbon (standard white), 115 deg. test, 13@13½c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 14@14½c; do headlight, 175 deg., 17½@18c; extra winter lard oil, $1.12@1.15; No. 1, 95c; No. 2, 80c; linseed, raw, 83@85c; do boiled, 88@90c; whale, 77@78c; sperm, $2.25@2.35; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.05; do extra, 90@95c; do No. 1, 75@80c; bank oil, 55c; straits, 60c; plumbago oil, 60@75c; turpentine, 45c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 14½@15c; naphtha, common, 12½@13c.

PIG-IRON—This market is developing increasing activity, and prices are much more firmly held. Quotations are as follows: Scotch (according to brand), $43.00@47.00; Lake Superior No. 1, $33.00; do No. 2, $32.00; do No. 3, $35.00; do Nos. 4 and 5, $37.00; American Scotch, $37.00; Tuscarawas, $37.00.

POTATOES—Choice Eastern peachblows were firm under moderate offerings. The retail business yesterday was rather below the average in consequence of the cold weather. The trade in large lots is light. Eastern peachblows were quoted at 85@95c; Western at 80@85c; common varieties, 75@80c.

POULTRY—Shippers and local dealers were taking choice lots, and, under light offerings, the market was firm at the prices subjoined: Turkeys, dressed, 7@11c; chickens, dressed, 6@10c per lb; ducks, 8@12c per lb; geese, 7@9c per lb.

SEEDS—Clover was higher, being in request to fill small orders, and scarce. Medium sold at $6.40@6.60, and mammoth at $7.00. Timothy was rather slow and weak, the heavy receipts of late having caused buyers to hold off. Sales were made at $2.40@2.55. Hungarian and millet were easier, selling at 75@80c and 85@90c respectively.

SALT—Was quiet but steady. The stock of fine salt is not large; Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.65; Canada do, $1.70; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, $2.12½; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.60; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00@4.25.

VEAL—Choice weights were quoted at 8½@9½c, and heavy and lean dull at 5@7c.

WOOL—Dealers are constantly receiving small orders, and, the supply being light, prices are fully sustained. The supply here is estimated at 100,000@150,000 lbs. The receipts are light. Quotations: Good to prime tub-washed, 55@57c; poor to good tub-washed, 45@52c; fine and medium washed fleece, 46@48c; coarse washed fleece, 40@45c; medium and coarse unwashed, 36@37c; fine unwashed, 27@32c; pulled wool, 42@47c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,817	16,040	470
Tuesday	4,093	31,919	2,151
Wednesday	4,000	30,000	1,500
Total	10,910	77,959	4,121
Same time last week	8,333	42,860	5,349
Week before last	13,037	46,273	10,982

Following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,592	3,566	692
Tuesday	2,078	6,202	1,322
Total	3,670	9,768	2,014

CATTLE—The market was extremely quiet and generally lower, first and second class shipping beeves alone being salable at as good prices as prevailed on the preceding two days of the week. The assemblage of buyers was more than usually full, but their anxiety to secure stock was not so great as to lead them to forsake the comfortable Exchange and face the furious storm save where special inducements in the shape of price-concessions were held out. The fact that the receipts were again largely excessive tended to an easier state, but the somewhat improved complexion of the markets below exerted a counteracting influence, and the shrinkage in values did not in any class of stock amount to more than 10@15c as compared with Tuesday's quotations. Choice and extra grades, though entering more largely into the supply than for some time previously, comprised after all only an insignificant proportion of the offerings. A bunch of fancy steers, fed in Sangamon County, Ill., sold at $7.30, and there were several other transfers at $6.25@6.65. Aside from the purchases of shippers there was but little trading, and the general market closed dull and heavy.

CATTLE SALES.

Number and description.	Av.	Price.
54 extra steers	1,398	$6.65
41 extra steers	1,371	6.55
13 extra steers	1,472	6.55
16 extra steers	1,418	6.50
21 choice steers	1,407	6.00
71 extra steers	1,381	6.50
13 choice steers	1,384	6.20
12 choice steers	1,272	5.75
15 choice steers	1,300	5.70
59 choice steers	1,206	5.65
18 good steers	1,165	5.45
18 good steers	1,166	5.25
18 good steers	1,243	5.12½
15 good steers	1,242	5.20
19 good steers	1,213	5.35
32 medium steers	1,018	4.50
35 medium steers	1,028	4.50
10 butchers' stock	1,028	4.37½
15 butchers' stock	1,176	4.30
70 light fleshy steers	1,024	4.50
11 fat pony steers	946	4.90
21 medium steers	1,100	4.75
22 cows	918	3.80
17 cows	957	3.90
17 bulls	1,209	3.00
20 cows	917	3.25

HOGS—Despite the fact that the icy condition of the alleys rendered it extremely difficult, as well as hazardous, to move the stock from the pens to the scales, a very respectable aggregate of sales was accomplished. The unfavorable weather, taken in conjunction with the large supply, resulted in a pretty general softening of prices, but, with the exception of common and medium heavy grades, which were "off" 5@10c, there was no quotable decline. Sales were at $6.25@7.35 for poor to fancy, principally at $6.40@6.65 for common to prime light, and at $6.50@7.10 for common to choice heavy.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
39	408	$7.30	45	340	$7.00	65	228	$6.60
47	344	7.25	52	301	6.95	47	215	6.60
48	315	7.25	54	279	7.00	175	178	6.60
49	422	7.30	55	276	6.85	80	225	6.60
38	425	7.35	188	169	6.60	67	180	6.60
39	400	7.20	31	272	6.80	44	213	6.60
46	356	7.30	50	321	6.80	50	178	6.55
131	372	7.25	76	275	6.80	60	245	6.55
211	370	7.30	131	243	6.75	88	167	6.50
255	316	7.15	130	236	6.75	55	178	6.55
46	343	7.15	35	297	6.70	58	188	6.50
62	266	6.95	55	221	6.70	135	172	6.45
63	310	7.05	52	264	7.00	58	214	6.40
57	331	7.10	52	268	6.65	74	160	6.40
53	298	7.05	52	287	6.75	49	188	6.40
124	328	7.00	71	171	6.80	32	176	6.40
122	328	7.00	74	184	6.60	61	153	6.30
49	300	7.00	77	187	6.60	200	281	6.25
56	310	7.00	38	189	6.60			

SHEEP—Were in moderate demand at former quotations, or at $3.75@5.75 per 100 lbs for poor to choice.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 901 head; for two days, 2,502. Supply of yard sales light, fully half of the arrivals being through stock. Market dull and slow. Prices up ⅛@¼c on common to good. Best, 6½@6¾; medium to good, 5⅛@6⅛c; common to fair, 4½@5⅛c; stockers scarce at 3@3½c; bulls, 3@4½c.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 4,225 head; for two days past, 6,380 head. Yorkers, $6.75@7.00; Philadelphia, $7.40@7.60.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 3,700 head; for two days past, 9,200 head. Best, $5.50@6.25; medium, $4.75@5.25; common, $4.00@4.75.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,734; total for the week, 5,372. Market slow at yesterday's prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,600; total for the week, 18,800. Market slow and weak at last week's prices. Buyers and sellers ⅛@¼c apart; 35 cars remaining unsold.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,600; total for the week, 9,100. Yorkers holding at $7.00@7.15, none sold; heavy hogs holding at $7.15@7.30; stillers holding at $7.00.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—HOGS—Receipts 4,000; active and firm; Yorkers, $6.00@6.50; packing, $6.50@7.00.

CATTLE—A little firmer; some sales higher; supply light; fair, native steers active; good, $5.25@5.40; common, $4.25@4.50; fair Texan steers, $3.25@3.75; good native stockers, $4.25@4.75.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 3.—HOGS—Receipts, 5,116; quiet and firm; common, $6.40@6.75; fair to medium, $6.90@7.10; good packing, $7.15@7.35; choice butchers', $7.40.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—5 p. m.—Rate of discount in open market for three-months' bills, 3 per cent, same as Bank of England rate. Consols, money, 92⅛@92⅜; account, 92⅜@92½; coupons, '65s, 108; '67s, 108; 10-40s, 105; new 5s, 103; New York Central, 93; Erie 26⅜; preferred, 44½.

Spirits petroleum, 9s.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 3.—Coupons, '62s, 98½.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Rentes, 64f 27½c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.—Breadstuffs quiet; shoulders, 34s 6d; sugar-cured hams, 52s.

ANTWERP, Feb. 3.—Petroleum, 27½f.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Wool unchanged, but sales amount to a fair average. Greater activity is expected. Delaine and combing sections wanted; would sell readily at 57@65c; medium fleeces scarce; fine fleeces quiet, but the bulk of stock still held above the views of buyers. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 53@56c for X, medium, and XX; Michigan and Wisconsin, 49@52c. Pulled wools in demand, and firm at 40@56c for superfine and extra.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The weather was stormy and transactions few and unimportant. Cotton steady and at unchanged prices. Fine brown cottons very strong, and sold up to the receipts. Rolled jaconets, prints, and shirtings in fair request. Woolens less active. The large auction sale of linen goods to-day was a success. White goods and Hamburg edgings are selling well.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—FLOUR—In buyers' favor; moderate demand; receipts, 8,000 brls; superfine State and Western, $3.80@4.30; common to good, $4.60@4.75; good to choice, $4.80@5.85; white wheat, Western extra, $5.25@5.90; Western Ohio, $4.65@5.40; St. Louis, $4.75@8.00. Rye flour steady at $4.10@5.30.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet; Western, $4.10@4.50.

GRAIN—Wheat in limited demand; receipts, 23,000 bu; No. 1 spring, $1.15@1.20; No. 3 do, $1.04@1.05; No. 2 Chicago, $1.06@1.08½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.10@1.12; No. 2 Northwestern, $1.07@1.09; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring, $1.05@1.08; winter red Western, $1.18@1.23; amber Western, $1.24@1.25; white do, $1.25@1.30. Rye quiet; 93@96c. Barley dull and heavy. Malt quiet and heavy. Corn quiet and unchanged; receipts, 133,000 bu. Oats quiet and unchanged; receipts, 10,000 bu.

HAY—Firm; 65@70c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and lower. Sugar dull and heavy; refining, fair to good, 7⅛@7⅜c; prime, 8c; refined dull. Molasses quiet. Rice dull and unchanged.

RESIN—Strained firm at $2.12½@2.17½.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firmer; 39c.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; refined, 13c; crude, 7@7½c.

EGGS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; new mess, $19.50. Beef quiet; plain mess, 10½c; extra do, 11@12c. Cut meats quiet; middles quiet; long clear, 10½c; short clear, 10⅞c. Lard firmer; prime steam, 14@14⅛c.

BUTTER—Unsettled; Western, 16@28c.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Lower; 94½c.

CLOVER-SEED—Firm; Western, 11½@11⅞c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 3.—FLOUR—Steady; moderate demand; family, $5.00@5.10.

GRAIN—Wheat fair and firm; red, $1.08@1.12. Corn fair and firm; 67@68c. Oats fair and firm; 60@62c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal.

OILS—Linseed fair and firm; 83c. Lard oil fair and firm; $1.10@1.12.

EGGS—Fair and firm; 28c.

BUTTER—Fair and firm for best grades; choice Western Reserve, 28@30c; Central Ohio, choice, 26@27c; choice steady and in moderate demand at 14½@15c.

CLOVER SEED—Fair; advanced; 11½@11⅞c.

PROVISIONS—Pork fair and firm at $19.00. Lard steady; moderate demand; steam, 13½c; kettle, 14@15c. Bulk meats fair and firm; 6½@6⅞c; 9⅝@9⅞c; 9⅞@10c. Bacon steady moderate demand; 8c; 10⅛c; 11c. Green meats firm; shoulders, 6⅛c; clear rib, 9⅛c; clear, 9⅝c.

WHISKY—Fair and firm; 93c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 3.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, 92c; No. 2, 87⅞c; March, 88⅛c; April, 89⅞c. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2, 52c. Corn firm and unchanged; new in store, 46½c. Rye firmer and higher; No. 1 in store, 95½c. Barley unsettled; No. 2, $1.26; No. 3, $1.10.

PROVISIONS—Neglected; mess pork, $18.25 cash; March nominal; $18.45@18.50; prime steady, $16.00@16.25; extra prime, $18.00@13.25. Sweet pickled hams, 10½@11c. Dry salted shoulders firm, 6⅝c loose; middles, 10⅞@10⅝c for boxed; prime strong; steam, 13⅞c; kettle, 13⅞c.

HOGS—Live dull, nominal, $6.25@7.00; dressed steady and quiet; $7.50@7.85.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; oats, 700 bu; wheat, 5,300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; oats, 1,000 bu; wheat, 18,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—FLOUR—Steady; superfine, $3.75@4.00; extras, $4.00@4.50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota family extra, $4.87½@5.75; Indiana and Ohio do, $5.25@6.00; high grades, $6.25@6.50.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; red, $1.20; amber, $1.21@1.28; white, $1.25@1.32. Rye steady; 92c. Corn offered freely; yellow, 77@78c; mixed Western, 78½@79c. Oats quiet; white, 65c; mixed, 63½@64c.

MESS PORK—$1.02½.

PETROLEUM—Held at 12½@12⅞c; refined, 9⅛c; crude, in barrels, 6⅛c.

WHISKY—Offered at 96½c.

BUTTER—Dull; New York and Bradford County choice, 37@38c; Western extras, 30@31c; Western firsts, 25@28c; Western rolls extra, 27@29c.

CHEESE—Firm; New York fancy, 16⅛c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 29@30c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—FLOUR—Quiet; double, $5.25; treble, $5.37½@6.00; choice, $5.75@6.25.

GRAIN—Corn easier; mixed, 86c; white and yellow, 87c. Oats firm at 72@73c.

BRAN—Scarce and firmer at $1.75.

HAY—Dull; prime, $24.00; choice, $27.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $21.12½@21.25. Dry salt meat, 7⅛@10½@10⅝c. Bacon firmer at 8⅜@11⅛@11⅝c. Hams—Choice sugar-cured active at 14c. Lard firmer; tierce, 14c; refined, 14½c; keg, 14½@15c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; common, 6@6½c; fair to fully fair, 6½@7⅛c; prime to choice, 7½@8⅛c. Molasses quiet; common, 40@42c; fair, 48@50c; prime to strictly prime, 53@58c.

WHISKY—Good supply; dull; Louisiana, 98c; ordinary Western, 96c; choice, 98c@$1.00.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 3.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, but firm; No. 1 red Western, $1.20; No. 2 do, $1.18; No. 3 do, $1.15; Pennsylvania red, $1.16@1.20; other grades unchanged. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 78½c. Oats firm; white Western, 67@68c; mixed do, 65@66c. Rye dull at 95c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; a shade easier. Pork, $20.00. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 7⅛@7½c; clear rib, 10@14c. Bacon shoulders, 8⅛c; clear rib, 11½@11⅝c; hams, 14@15c. Lard, 13⅞@14½c for steam refined.

BUTTER—Dull; Western tub and roll, 24@28c.

COFFEE—Dull and nominal.

WHISKY—Dull; nominally 93½@96½c.

PETROLEUM—Firm and higher at 6⅛@6⅜c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—FLOUR—Good demand for low and medium grades at full prices; superfine winter, $4.10@4.25; extra do, $4.25@4.35; double extra, $1.35@5.40.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 red winter, $1.06; No. 2 spring, 90c. Corn firm; No. 2, 63½@64½c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 56@56⅞c. Barley weak; No. 2, $1.35. Rye unchanged; No. 2, $1.00.

WHISKY—Steady; 95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork held firmly at $18.75 cash and February. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 6⅞@6⅜c; clear rib, 9⅛@9⅛c; clear, 9⅜@10c, according to age; shoulders, fully cured, 6⅜c bid; sides do, 9⅜@9⅞c bid. Bacon unchanged; only order trade. Lard firm at 13⅝c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 3.—FLOUR—Steady; moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn dull; a shade lower; high mixed, 68c; February, 68½c; March, 70c; May, 74c. Oats dull; shade lower; No. 2, 56⅜c.

CLOVER SEED—$6.80.

DRESSED HOGS—7½@8c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat 800 bu; corn, 1,600 bu; oats, 2,050 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 3.—GRAIN—Corn firm; 68@70c. Oats firm; 61@63c. Rye, $1.10.

HAY—Scarce and firmer.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $19.25@20.00. Bacon dull and unchanged. Bulk meats firm and strong; shoulders, 7c; sides, 10@10⅛c; partly cured ½c less. Lard unchanged.

WHISKY—93c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—FLOUR—Quiet; superfine Western, $4.00@4.50; common extra, $4.75@5.00; Wisconsin, $5.25@6.00; Minnesota do, $5.50@6.25; white-wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $5.50@6.50; Illinois, $5.50@7.00; St. Louis, $5.75@8.00.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 85½@88c. Oats, mixed and No. 1 white, 67@70c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat active and unchanged. Corn weak and unchanged. Oats steady and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Steady; standard white, car lots, Ohio State, 11c; small lots 1@2c higher.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,050 bu; corn, 350 bu; oats, 1,200 bu.

Vivid Description of an Avalanche.

From the Salt Lake Herald.

A miner of Little Cottonwood, who saw the descent of one of the recent snow-slides in that canon, thus describes it:

"There goes a snow-slide!" exclaimed my companion, as, in the midst of a heavy sleet, we ascended the canon where we had been assisting in the exhuming the corpse of a victim, at the scene of a late disaster. "Do you not hear it?" and a shrill whistling sound which attracted my attention, deepened into a low, gutteral-like roar, increasing in volume and power at every instant, until the artillery of Stone River seemed but a whisper in comparison.

"Where is it?" I hurriedly asked, while the air at that distance seemed to tremble in consonance with the motions of a monster still invisible.

From the bed of Little Cottonwood a smooth incline rises at an angle of 20 degrees from the horizontal, terminating in a perpendicular sombre wall 1,000 feet in height, which is again surmounted by receding quartzite cliffs, through which two narrow gorges cut their way, diverging in different directions, and, making a scallop in the horizon, are lost to view.

Amidst the blood-curdling uproar the phenomena were invisible till the gorges at the summit filled the level with the moving snow. Rocks, as if in rage at their inability to withstand the shock, gave way from their foundations with an audible growl. Clumps of trees, centuries in maturing, snapped like stubble, their dark branches describing the undulations of the surface as though a struggle for existence was theirs until overtaken by some more powerful wave of the avalanche. They sink gradually and disappear; jutting crags of quartzite shake off their disconnected portions, which, tumbling down their jagged sides, bury themselves noiselessly in the moving masses, that having united at the converging point, rush toward the edge of the abyss with increased fury. Nothing more terrible than the successive plunges of the disconnected portions of the avalanche over the precipice can well be conceived. Compressed by contact with obstacles in its course, the van of the volume has attained the solidity of ice. Retarded by variations of the incline, it seems to pause on the edge of the precipice as though in sensitive dread of the terrible shock which awaited it. Impelled by the tremendous pressure behind, it juts over the gulf unsupported a distance of fifty feet, until, severed by its own tremendous weight, it strikes the earth with a crash only neutralized by the uproar above it. With a duller thud and an irregular roar for an echo each separate descending body alighted on its predecessor, piling higher and higher at each successive descent, as though preparing for the grandest tableau of the sublime spectacle. Higher and higher, until assuming the proportions of a majestic column, it conceals the bluff behind it half distant to the top.

"Will it fall?" asked my companion, as transfixed by the phenomena he utters the first words that have escaped him.

"Yes, it must fall. See, it is swaying already." Great God, what a scene! Colossal in its magnitude, yet symmetrical in proportion to the scenery in relief; superb to the vision, indescribable in its destruction. A swaying motion, a graceful sweep, a boom unsurpassable in power, the crags and canons no mute auditors of the performance. In tones of thunder they hurl back their applause.

Anointing in Scarlet Fever.

About four years ago a correspondent of the *Scientific American*, for whose veracity the editor vouched, as he was a personal friend, stated that he had brought a family of children through the scarlet fever with perfect success, and with no unpleasant permanent results, as is very often the case, by simply rubbing the entire surface of their bodies with the rim of a smoked ham every hour. In the course of a month, several persons sent communications to the *Scientific American* commending the treatment as illustrated by their own experience. And now comes the *Herald of Health* with the statement that the best remedy, not only for scarlet fever, but for typhoid, is the anointing of the patient with cocoa butter, which, on some accounts, is considered superior to any other oil. Many German physicians, acting on the recommendation of the celebrated Schueman, almost invariably adopt the anointing system, which they claim lowers the temperature and affords some nourishment to the system by absorption.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a. m.	*3:25 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a. m.	¶4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	¶7:30 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	¶11:00 p. m.	¶6:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	*9:25 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul & Winona Express	†9:30 p. m.	‡7:15 a. m.
b Marquette Express	*10:10 p. m.	*6:35 a. m.
b Elroy Passenger	*9:35 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
a Geneva Lake Express	*4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	*4:45 p. m.	*7:50 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 95 Lake-st., Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main line)	*5:00 a. m.	*8:05 p. m.
Day Express	*8:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	*3:35 p. m.	*10:35 a. m.
Atlantic Express	¶5:15 p. m.	¶8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	*8:30 a. m.	*8:05 p. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

*Sunday Ex. †*Saturday and Sunday Ex.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	*2:50 p. m.
Kansas City Express	†9:45 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
St. Louis and Springfield Ex	*9:40 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
St. Louis and Springfield Ex	¶9:45 p. m.	¶7:30 a. m.
Ex. via Jacksonville Division	†9:45 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	†9:45 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	*9:40 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	*9:40 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	*2:50 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Madison, Monroe & Prairie du Chien, Local	*9:30 a. m.	*7:45 p. m.
Milwaukee, La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul & Minneapolis, through Express; also, via Milwaukee, for Ripon, Berlin, Oshkosh, Menasha & Green Bay	*9:30 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien; also, Menasha, Green Bay & Stevens' Point	*5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee & La Crosse Pass'ng'r	†9:45 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:40 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	¶8:30 p. m.	¶7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	*8:40 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	¶8:30 p. m.	¶7:30 a. m.
Springfield, Peoria & Keokuk Ex	*8:40 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Springfield and Peoria Express	¶8:30 p. m.	¶7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:25 a. m.	*4:25 p. m.
Dubuque & Ft. Dodge Ex.	*9:25 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	*7:30 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:25 a. m.	*4:05 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	*3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	*10:00 a. m.	*3:35 p. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 p. m.	‡7:40 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	*8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	*4:20 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	*1:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:35 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:35 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	*2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*1:45 p. m.	*5:25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p. m.	*7:25 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday

KANKAKEE LINE.

From Central Depot, foot Lake-st., and depot foot Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	*9:05 a. m.	*8:25 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Night Express (daily)	7:25 p. m.	7:15 a. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.

From Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	*8:40 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati (daily)	7:30 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

From depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	*8:40 p. m.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Night Express (daily)	7:30 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	‡8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	¶5:15 p. m.	¶8:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*10:00 p. m.	‡*9:00 a. m.
Mail	‡4:55 a. m.	*5:05 p. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Trains leave from Exposition Building and depot foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 92 LaSalle-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, Sundays Excepted	8:05 a. m.	8:40 p. m.
Express, Daily	7:05 p. m.	8:35 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	*3:30 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:15 a. m.

BANKING.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
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THE RAILROADS.

Breaking of the Saratoga Combination in the West.

Freight-Rates Hereafter to Be Fixed by the Companies.

Appointment of Receivers for the C., C. & I. C. Road.

The Rev. Mr. Spencer on Half-Fare Permits.

Unloading Cars on Track---Appointments.

END OF THE SARATOGA COMBINATION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Representatives of railroads interested in the Saratoga compact were in session here to-day. The meeting was presided over by Gen. Jacob D. Cox. On motion of Col. Thomas Scott, of the Pennsylvania Road, it was resolved that the powers of the Bureau of Commissioners for Western Railroads be suspended as far as they relate to freight business until otherwise agreed by the Managers of those lines, and that the General Freight Agents meet immediately to establish rates on east-bound freight business, but that the Bureau of Western Commissioners continue its organization and their control of the passenger business.

THE C., C. & I. C. ROAD.

James A. Roosevelt and W. R. Fosdick, Trustees, filed a bill yesterday in the United States Circuit Court against the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company to foreclose a trust-deed to them given by the Company Feb. 20, 1868, to secure bonds to the amount of $15,000,000. The trust-deed covered the whole road, and all its equipments, property, tolls, lands, machinery, buildings, etc., belonging to the Company, wherever situated, allowing, however, to the Company the right to use the property until default in payment of the whole $15,000,000 of bonds, $11,500,000 more to be reserved to meet that amount of old indebtedness on mortgages which it was proposed to take up. A sinking fund was, as usual, to be established. The Company issued large amounts, which were subsequently increased, but failed to create a sinking fund as they agreed, and diverted the net earnings to the payment of interest on other bonds and another mortgage for $3,632,000. The Company has, however, paid the interest on the trust-deed of $10,428,000 in question, but has failed to pay the interest on a prior lien for sectional bonds, which were not taken up. The defendant has also failed to pay the interest on some second mortgage bonds covered by the trust-deed. Complainants allege that the road is insolvent, and fear that their interests will be prejudiced unless a Receiver be appointed and the trust-deed foreclosed. A discussion was had on the subject before Judge Drummond yesterday, and the Trustees, J. A. Roosevelt and W. R. Fosdick, appointed Receivers, under a bond for $50,000. They are authorized to take care of the Company's property, but not to interfere with its management by the present lessee, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Road, from whom, or its guarantor, the Pennsylvania Company, they are to collect the rent, and apply it on their debts.

HALF-FARE FOR CLERGYMEN.

The Rev. W. H. Spencer, of Sparta, Wis., in reply to the recent article in THE TRIBUNE commenting upon his letter to the Northwestern Railroad Company, asking why half-fare permits are given to clergymen and to men of no other class, states that said comments were in a great measure unjust and uncalled for. In the first place, he did not curse the Railroad Company for the compliment of a half-fare permit, but, on the contrary, sent a letter of thanks to the Station Agent for the same. His letter to the General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Northwestern Railroad was not in the nature of a rebuke, but simply an inquiry why the Company issue half-fare permits to clergymen and to men of no other class, and why the railroad officials changed the rule of last year requiring clergymen to pay full fare. The reason he did not return his half-fare permit was, because he was awaiting an answer that might possibly remove his scruples as to the propriety of using these half-fare permits. The playful letter of the General Ticket Agent was full of Scripture and fun, but not of information, and he is still seeking after it, if happily he may find it, holding the permits meanwhile. He had never used a free pass in his life, and had always paid full fare on railroads, and only last week paid full fare when he had in his possession a half-fare permit. He is opposed to the whole dead-head system from beginning to end, in religion, in politics, and on railroads. He does not believe that Jesus Christ paid our fare into the next world, and that through "faith" in him you can dead-head it into heaven. He believes in every man paying his passage and working out his own salvation. Whether free passes were offered to legislators as a bribe or not, he thinks those honorable gentlemen should have had honor or discretion enough to have declined them, to avoid even the appearance or suspicion of corruption, and he rejoices that the law now forbids members of the Legislature of Wisconsin to accept free passes on railroads. Of course, he does not for a moment imagine that half-fare permits are given as a lien on the clergymen as paid attorneys, for their influence for or against railroads. If these permits are given in consideration of the amount of travel they do on their "exchanges," then he could accept the permits, but upon any other ground he could not think of accepting them without a loss of independence and self-respect, and a feeling of humiliation which he was unwilling to suffer. It has always seemed to him a remnant of the old habit of regarding the preacher as a man who has laid up his treasure in heaven, and, therefore, having none on earth, no bonds in the bank, no greenbacks in the safe, no scrip in the purse, he must depend largely on the charity of the world, and so they dead-head the poor fellow everywhere, run him through on half-fare with children under 12 on the railroads, and treat him generally like a respectable pauper. Starve him on a salary of two or three hundred and apologize by stuffing him with little honors, compliments, and petty favors. Honors were pleasant, but they do not pay butchers' or bakers' bills for a wife and "nine small children, one on the breast."

He and others see the necessity of converting some of their superfluous honors into currency acceptable to their debtors. It is their right and duty to lay up some treasure this side of heaven. The preacher should be paid in cash what he earns, and then he can ride through the world like a man, giving to every man and corporation a living price for their services. And as an acceptance of these half-fare permits (unless they are given as commutation tickets) would be an acquiescence in a regime which he believes is wrong, he would respectfully but most emphatically decline to recognize the justice of the present system by accepting the proffered favor of a half-fare ticket.

He has never sued the railroad company at the law and taken away their coat, and he does not wish to be treated as a cheek-smiter by the proffer of their cloak. As to the railroads, he asks not for their pity, charity, or compliments, but for their honesty and justice, and he hopes to set them an example in both.

UNLOADING CARS ON TRACK.

A short time ago the railroads gave orders to charge about 3 cents per 100 pounds extra for unloading cars on the track. This was done on the plea that cars very often remained in the yards for a long time, preventing the Company from using them. Still there was considerable growling about this order, it being claimed by many shippers that it had been made in favor of the elevators. To avoid any difficulty or unjust comment, the Illinois Central has revoked said order, and issued the following circular in regard to this matter:

CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1875. *To Agents*:—From this date, the extra charge for unloading cars on the track will be abolished. Elevator rates will apply on all shipments of grain. The unloading of grain on track at Chicago will not be permitted, except under special orders.

For each car detained, in loading or unloading, over twenty-four hours, $5 per car will be charged for each day or part of day, for such detention.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. John B. Hilliard, lately appointed Receiver of the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad Company, has made the following new appointments: C. P. James, Cashier and Paymaster; H. C. Whitridge, Auditor; and J. V. Mahoney, General Freight and Ticket Agent.

Mr. H. L. Shute, the newly-appointed Assistant General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, assumed his duties yesterday.

WABASH & KOKOMO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 3.—The election held yesterday in Noble Township, in this county, on the question of aiding the proposed Wabash & Kokomo Railroad to the Indiana coal fields to the amount of $45,000, resulted in favor of the aid by a majority of 330.

MICHIGAN.

Pioneer Gathering at Lansing—The State Militia Organization.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 3.—The State Pioneer Society met in the Supreme Court-room to-day, President Miller in the chair. The address of the President was followed by the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer.

Mrs. Park read a very interesting paper on the early settlement of Clinton County. Resolutions were adopted asking the Legislature for $500 for the Society, and also that a room in the new Capitol be granted them, and to appoint a historigrapher.

John D. Pierce gave an account of the cholera in 1832; also, a description of Calhoun County in early days. He said he had held the first religious meetings in Calhoun, Jackson, and Eaton Counties, and officiated at the first funeral and wedding in Western Michigan.

B. O. Williams gave an account of the first school in 1816.

The following officers were elected: President, Oliver C. Comstock; one Vice-President for each county; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. A. Tenney; Corresponding Secretary, Ephriam Loger, Lansing; Treasurer, O. M. Barnes, Mason; Executive Committee, J. Baxter, Eaton County; Levi Bishop, Detroit. Adjourned till 7 o'clock at Representative Hall.

The State Militia Association that was organized on the 17th of December at Detroit, met in this city to-day. Twelve of the sixteen companies embraced in the two regiments of State militia were represented by fifty-three delegates.

Col. Phillips, of Kalamazoo, rose to a point of order, that the election of officers at Detroit was unconstitutional, as only a few delegates were present. The same officers were then re-elected: President, T. L. Grant, Detroit; Vice-Presidents, A. L. Hunter, Coldwater; E. A. Cooley, Bay City; C. Welkins, Grand Rapids; A. A. Day, East Saginaw; John C. Donnelly, Detroit; Treasurer, C. S. Brown, Flint.

A resolution for the State militia to ask an appropriation of the present Legislature did not meet with favor.

A committee was appointed to ask further legislation for the State militia.

The next place of meeting is at Detroit.

MANUFACTURERS IN COUNCIL.

They Resolve Against Discrimination in Taxation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 3.—The manufacturers of the State to-day resolved themselves into an organization known as the Manufacturers' and Miners' Association of the State of Indiana. Officers were elected as follows: W. C. Depauw, President; B. C. Shaw, Vice-President; A. T. Sinker, Secretary; John Garr, of Richmond, Treasurer; Executive Committee—L. G. Mathews, Jeffersonville; Gen. M. D. Manson, Crawfordsville; William Heilman, Evansville; Clem Studebaker, South Bend; H. G. Wiles, Mishawaka; T. C. Crawford, Terre Haute; and J. W. Yeo, Richmond. This resolution was passed:

WHEREAS, Corporations engaged in manufacturing, mining, etc., are by the laws now in force, as constructed and administered in many cases, assessed higher than firms and individuals engaged in same business; therefore,

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the General Assembly now in session be requested to pass an act declaring that the assessment laws now in force should in no case be administered or construed in such manner as to tax corporations engaged in manufacturing, mining, etc., at a higher rate than individuals and firms are taxed.

A committee was appointed to carry this resolution out, headed by Clement Studebaker, of South Bend.

A resolution passed asking Congress to increase the duty on plate glass. Mr. Depauw is President of the New Albany Plate Glass Company, and wants to be protected.

BLOOMINGTON.

Small-Pox—Legislative Inspection—Personal—Commerce and Industry.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 3.—The small-pox has made its appearance in epidemic form at McLean Station, McLean County, and one or two deaths have already resulted.

A committee, consisting of Senators Steele, Hundley, Hodges, Sheldon, Rainey, and Mills, visited the State Normal School and Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal to-day, accompanied by Supt. Etter. They expressed themselves as highly pleased with the institutions and their management. After taking dinner with the officers of the Home, they went to Springfield by the afternoon train.

Court was adjourned yesterday until Friday on account of the illness of the mother of Judge Tipton, who is not expected to live.

The following figures, taken from the trade-review for last year, published by the *Pantagraph* to-day, gives some statistics of Bloomington wholesale trade and manufactures for 1874: Wholesale sales, $3,378,646; products of factories, $3,945,443.

WISCONSIN UNIVERSALISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., Jan. 3.—The Wisconsin Conference of Universalists commenced its session in this city this morning. Notwithstanding the severe cold and terrific wind, the meetings were held according to programme. The Rev. Mr. Fish, of this city, delivered the address of welcome. Prayer-meeting was held this afternoon from 2 to 3, followed by several addresses on the especial needs of the Universalist Church. Dr. Ryder preached in the evening on liberalized thought put to practical use. There is a fair attendance of clergymen present, among them the Rev. Messrs. Ellis, Ralph, Hanson, and Ryder, of Chicago, and Webster, Ross, and Leavett, of this State, and R. H. Pullman, General Secretary.

Victor Emanuel Interviewed.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Apparently it is the fashion just now for Kings to undergo the process of interviewing. No reporter ever went more boldly at his object than the Vice-Syndic of Rome, backed by the members of the municipalty, in their onslaught upon Victor Emanuel at his public New-Year reception, as reported by the *Gazzetta d' Italia*. That journal gives the full details of the conversation with a graphic power worthy of the highest flights of transatlantic journalism, not omitting to mention how His Majesty graciously descended from his chair of audience to indulge more freely in the discussion raised, and stood conversing in the centre of the room, amid the Common Councilors, like any ordinary gentleman. It seems that the King has been suspected of unsoundness in his affection for the new Capital of Italy; and the object of the deputation was, under pretext of the usual annual congratulations, to draw forth his personal opinion on this important point. Finding what was on their minds, the *Re galantuomo* blurted out freely: 'Why, it's all a mistake. I like the climate, the city, and the country round it, and the character of the population pleases me above all, for it is frank, loyal, and full of bonhomie. I have just sold half my Piedmontese private estates on purpose to buy others in this province. That does not look like one who has no wish to settle here. It is true, I sometimes travel; but is not that what everybody else does? I shall certainly stay the five winter months here at any rate. And more; were I a private person, and had to choose a residence, my choice would fall on Rome.' Having thus relieved the fears of the deputation, the frank monarch turned the tables on them by becoming the interrogator, and questioning them closely as to the cultivation of the country round, pointing out pretty plainly that there was too much delay in using the new laws passed to encourage the process. On the whole, however, the municipality passed a very agreeable half-hour, and retired greatly charmed with their interview.

Ah-Sin in Court.

A Chinaman was arraigned in a San Francisco Court the other day on a charge of murder. The Judge asked him whether he had retained counsel. He replied that he had not; he was nothing but a Chinaman, and might as well be executed now as any time. The Judge assured him that he had as many rights in the Court as any other man, whereupon the Chinaman arose from his seat, his face beaming with gratitude, and bowed his acknowledgment. Counsel was then appointed by the Bench, and the case proceeded.

McHALE.

The Assistant Jailer on Trial for Brutality.

His Lamb-Like Character Testified To by Office-Holders, Thieves, Etc.

He Was Undeniably Drunk When He Assaulted McManus.

But the Jury Acquit Him Unhesitatingly.

The case against James McHale, Assistant Jailer, in the Criminal Court, came up for trial yesterday afternoon. The charges preferred against the defendant were that on the 23d of January last he assaulted John V. McManus, at that time a prisoner in the Jail.

Some little time was spent in getting a jury, counsel for defense excusing five and the State's Attorney one juror.

MR. REED'S OPENING.

In opening the case, Mr. Reed stated that he was not usually in the habit of making an introductory address to the jury, but that the present case had become somewhat notorious in and out of the newspapers as to make it desirable to have the utmost care exercised in its decision. If the defendant was really guilty, the case was an especially outrageous one, as at the time of the commission of the alleged outrage he was in charge of the prisoners of the County Jail, who were defenseless against his attacks. It had been stated that McHale had been out of the jail building almost all day, and, when he returned, was in a state of intoxication. He hoped that McHale was not guilty, because the crime was much worse as committed against helpless prisoners. If he was guilty, he should be promptly and severely punished; at the same time he ought to have a fair trial, and no attention should be paid by the jury to the newspaper and other public reports which had been put in circulation.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Mr. Rickaby, who, with Mr. Trude, appeared for defendant, stated that the defendant was the Assistant Jailer at the time the alleged offense was committed, and the prosecuting witness was a prisoner in the Jail. It was the duty of the jury to consider the question of the responsibility of the witness. Mr. Rickaby stated the circumstances of the defendant's ordering the prisoners to their cells, and the fact that one Cullen went to a different cell than that to which he was ordered, and stated that Cullen struggled with the defendant, who struck him with a ring he had on his finger. It was during this tussle that McManus came along, and there was no doubt that he got accidentally struck in the affray, but nothing further was done than was necessary for the securing of proper discipline in the Jail. If force was used, a jury could hardly determine the amount of force required to enable a person in defendant's position to enforce the Jail rules.

The first witness called was

JOHN V. M'MANUS,

who testified that he resided at No. 139 North Oakley street; was arrested and put in Jail a week ago last Saturday, between 3 and 4 p. m., on a charge of libel; was released on the Monday following; was injured in the Jail, having received a blow on the forehead, and then on the jaw, another on the shoulder, and another on the hand. The first blow he received upon his right shoulder, the blow being so severe as to deprive him of the use of the limb for two days; the second blow, which he received on the jaw, knocked him down. The assault occurred almost immediately after McHale came into the corridor of the Jail and hallooed out "all aboard," as a signal for the prisoners to go to their cells. Witness told McHale that he had no cell to go to and went and sat down on a chair; immediately afterwards saw McHale and Cullen scuffling; McHale then turned upon him and struck him as already stated; was so badly hurt in the face that he could not eat anything but rice-pudding for several days after the assault.

In cross-examination witness stated that he was a painter by trade; had never been in jail before but once, when he was locked up for a short time for contempt of Court; when McHale attacked Cullen witness was 10 or 15 feet from them; did not then go nearer to them; thought certainly that the action was quite irregular on McHale's part; the scuffle with Cullen took place about 50 feet from the entrance; was struck by McHale after he got through with Cullen; could not say what McHale finally did with Cullen; could not say how many keys there were in the bunch; McHale had the keys in his right hand; McHale struck him first with his left hand, then with his right, which held the keys.

Mr. Rickaby demanded that the witness show his shoulder in proof of the severity of the blow he had received, but, as the witness stated that no marks remained, he was permitted to keep his clothes on.

Witness, continuing: The shoulder was still sore, although the evidence of the bruise had passed away; the blow on the jaw had produced a bunch as large as an egg, but the swelling had since subsided; the cut on the head had been produced by the fall after the blow; thought there were from four to six keys in the bunch; thought they were of iron; saw McHale immediately after he came in; gave him no cause for the assault; did not form the acquaintance of Daniel Haggerty in the Jail, and had no conversation with him immediately after the assault; never said to him that the occurrence was worth $10,000 to him (witness); never said to him that it would form the means of releasing him (witness) from the Jail, as he knew he could not get out till Monday; there were quite a number of persons besides Cullen and witness in the corridor at the time of the assault.

In redirect examination by the State's Attorney, witness viewed the keys of the jail produced, and said he considered they were the same as those with which he had been assaulted. He also showed the way in which the keys were held by McHale.

In answer to a juror, witness stated that McHale had not ordered him to go to his cell.

DR. HENROTIN, COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

testified that he was in the County Jail on Saturday evening about 8 o'clock; went there to treat the case of a sick prisoner. McHale conducted him to a cell, and after that said, "Now, I guess I'll have to holler 'all aboard.'" The difficulty occurred after witness left the Jail.

Mr. Rickaby objected to a question of the State's-Attorney as to whether McHale was under the influence of liquor, but subsequently withdrew his objection.

Witness continuing: Considered that the witness was intoxicated, having noticed it the minute he entered the Jail.

The next witness was

JOSEPH GIERSON,

who testified that he was present in the Jail when the trouble occurred; saw McManus there; was there on a quasi-criminal offense; saw McManus walking up the corridor and saw McHale strike him once with his fist and with the keys two or three times; thought McHale struck McManus on the shoulder; did not see McManus do anything to justify the attack.

In cross-examination, witness stated that he was in the Jail about two weeks; had lived in the city for seven years; was just going into his cell when the scuffle with Cullen occurred; this lasted but a short time, as a man named Floyd interfered; it was apparently this interference which made McHale mad; it was a very short time after the scuffle with Cullen that the assault on McManus took place; did not go to his cell directly till McHale cried all aboard, as he had already called it two or three times, and no one had gone to his cell; saw McHale fling the bunch of keys on the floor, but could not tell whether it was before or after the assault on McManus; thought he saw McHale strike McManus three times; could not be sure about the number, as McHale was mighty quick in giving the blows; it was all excitement at the time, but there was no doubt that McHale struck McManus.

DR. HENROTIN, RECALLED,

in answer to Mr. Trude, reiterated the circumstances of his interview with McHale; the latter walked straight, told all about the sick boy clearly; thought he was intoxicated because his utterance was thick; did not know that the defendant's voice was chronically hoarse and thick; the defendant repeated himself over and over again, saying, "The boy's very sick, the boy's very sick;" the repetition was made in a maudlin way.

In redirect examination by Mr. Reed: Knew McHale had been drinking, because his eyes, usually piercing and bright, were dull; his voice was thick, and he made many repetitions; he also leaned while standing in a very characteristic manner; the peculiar way in which the defendant held the candle was also proof of his intoxication; he also stumbled badly when he went to open the door.

To Mr. Trude: Sometimes the taking of alcohol brightened, and at other times dulled, the eye's lustre.

The next witness was one Salky, who testified that he was in Jail on the same kind of a charge as that against Gierson; did not see McManus struck.

The next witness was

NIGHT-WATCHMAN WOLFF,

of the County Jail, who said that he was in the Jail on the night of the occurrence, but did not see it take place; saw the cut on McManus' head from which the blood flowed. When witness went into the cage, the keys were lying on the floor, at the time Cullen and McHale were having a scuffle, of which he was a witness.

In answer to jurors: Considered McHale was a little under the influence of liquor, but in a condition to discharge his duties. Saw the old man holding his head when the keys were on the floor of the Jail.

To Mr. Trude: Gave the keys back to McHale in an hour or half an hour after he picked them up. After this time had elapsed McManus was in a cell, witness having locked him up. When he entered the cage McHale told him that one of the prisoners had disobeyed him. When he saw McManus first he was sitting on a chair holding his head.

PHILIP CULLEN

testified that he was in the Jail on that Saturday night, having been convicted of stealing, but did not see McManus struck by anybody; during witness' scuffle with McHale McManus stood 6 or 7 feet off.

One Moshier testified that he was in the Jail on Saturday before last, and saw McManus there, but did not see McManus struck; saw Cullen refuse to go into his cell at McHale's request, and the latter close the door of the cell upon him; the assault on McManus must have commenced immediately after the scuffle with Cullen; first thing he saw of McManus he was lying on the floor.

One Brown testified that he was in Jail on Saturday evening before last; he stated that McHale struck accidentally against McManus and knocked him down.

The State's Attorney dropped this witness suddenly.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

The following witnesses were brought by the counsel for the defense:

F. Workman testified that he knew McManus, but knew nothing against him; would believe him under oath.

Ludrie Wolf testified that he had known McManus for about fourteen years; knew nothing about him from outsiders.

John Jamieson testified that he had known McManus for about six years; from his general reputation, which was bad, he would not believe McManus under oath; had heard McManus accused of charging too much rent to tenants when he was agent for Mr. Miller's Western avenue property.

E. Hunnan testified to having known McManus for five years; knew McManus did not pay his bills; would not from McManus's reputation believe him under oath.

In cross-examination witness stated that he knew McManus to be a liar, because he did not pay his bills; McManus also once told him that he had, when a young man, killed a man who came sparking his girl [laughter in the Court]; the neighbors generally said that he did not tell the truth; a Mr. Mullen and a Mr. Roubel had told witness they would not believe McManus under oath.

John E. Mullen testified that he had known McManus for six years; his reputation was decidedly bad, and he would not believe him under oath.

Charles Roelle testified that he had known McManus for fourteen or fifteen years; considered that his reputation was bad, and that he would not believe him under oath.

To Mr. Reed: Had been arrested on McManus' account for having pushed him off the sidewalk; McManus would not pay an account he owed witness, and, furthermore, caricatured witness with chalk upon the West Side fences as the "Dutch Butcher."

M'HALE'S REPUTATION.

The following witnesses were called to prove McHale's general reputation for peace and quietness: R. Miller, J. Cunningham, Bailiff George Cooper, Ed Langley, and Ald. Stout, all of whom stated that McHale was a quiet and lamb-like person.

Bailiff George Cooper, recalled by Mr. Trude stated that he saw McHale at about 20 minutes to 6 on Saturday before last; McHale was then sober.

FATHER FORHAN

testified that his profession had been that of a Catholic minister; at present it was that of a prisoner in the County Jail; saw McHale at about 8 o'clock on Saturday evening before last; considered that he was not drunk at the time.

George Buckley testified that he was a prisoner in the County Jail on a charge of larceny on Saturday evening before last; saw the entire difficulty which then occurred, but did not see McHale strike McManus; saw the scuffle between McHale and Cullen, and it was by an accidental knock of his elbow that McHale knocked McManus down.

To Mr. Reed: It was after Wolff came in that McManus got knocked down.

T. Blennerhasset testified that he was a prisoner in the County Jail on Saturday evening before last and saw the altercation between McHale and Cullen, but did not see the trouble between McHale and McManus.

To Mr. Reed: Was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary for gambling.

Thomas Brooks testified that he was a prisoner in the County Jail Saturday night before last; saw McHale and Cullen scuffling; McManus was knocked over accidently by a blow of McHale's hand; at the time the row was going on McHale did not have the keys in his hand.

To Mr. Reed: Wolff had the keys all the time when the assault was going on.

Oliver Haggerty testified that he was in the Jail Saturday evening before last; saw the affray between McHale and Cullen; McManus was knocked down accidentally in that scuffle; he fell with his forehead against the cage wall. McManus told him that evening that the cut was worth $10,000 to him, and that he was glad of it. McManus was cut after Wolff came in.

Harry Floyd testified that he was in the County Jail on Saturday before last; saw the fracas between Cullen and McHale; saw nobody strike McManus.

Charles Rassler testified that he was in the County Jail Saturday evening before last; saw McHale there; McHale bore no evidence of intoxication.

Capt. T. H. Smith testified that he was Deputy Sheriff; had known McHale seventeen years; never knew McHale to be in any row "of any account."

JAMES M'HALE, PRISONER,

being sworn, testified that he was Night Jailer on the night in question; at 8 o'clock he hollered "all aboard," directing prisoners to get into their cells. Cullen would not go in, and clinched witness; swung loose from Cullen, who had his teeth in his right arm; when witness swung around and knocked up against McManus, who fell against the railing; called for Wolff, who came and took McManus into a cell. Had not been in the Jail since; was born in Chicago and had lived here all his life; was not intoxicated on the night in question.

The case was submitted to the jury without argument on either side. The jury retired at 5:20, and in a quarter of an hour brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

A Lawful Marriage Without Doubt.

The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* relates the woes of a newly-married man in that State. About a month ago, it says, Marquis De Lafayette Beachtel, of Groveport, married Lydia Ann Sarah Elizabeth McRaney. It was a blissful union, and they commenced life happily, with prospects of a future of contentment ranging in extent with the length of their names. But a disturber of their peaceful harmony arose the other day, and created an unpleasant state of affairs for the time being. In the publication in a newspaper of the marriage licenses Beachtel's name was by mistake commenced with a D. Now some of Marquis De Lafayette's friends told him that on this account there was something wrong about the license, and if it appeared that way on the court records his marriage was illegal, and he ought to look after the affair. Our hero was much exercised over the matter, and resolved to find if that was so, for sure. Accordingly, Wednesday morning, he put on his skates at Groveport and got on to the canal and started for Columbus, via Lockburn and Shadeville, skating a distance of not less than eighteen miles. He arrived in the city about noon almost dead. He had had a pretty tough job of it, climbing over the locks and skating over very rough ice. When he appeared at the Probate Court room he was pretty nearly gone; his hands were cracked by the wind and bleeding quite profusely from bruises that he had made in falling down on the ice; he was in fact badly used up, but he had the extreme satisfaction of hearing from Deputy Gale that his license was as good as "wheat in the mill," and that whether his name had been printed with a D or a B, Lydia Ann Sarah Elizabeth was his wife and couldn't be taken from him. He started for home instanter.

LITIGATION.

The Question of Capital Stock Taxation.

Allegations Concerning the Manufacturers' National Bank.

The McCord Will Case---"Sound in Mind and Memory."

New Suits, Judgments, Etc.

THE CHICAGO COURTS.

CAPITAL STOCK TAX—THE CHICAGO & ALTON ROAD.

A temporary injunction was granted yesterday by Judges Drummond and Blodgett in the case of Jessup et al. vs. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. The bill was filed by a foreign stockholder against the Company and the County Collector to restrain the collection of State and county taxes on the Railroad Company's capital stock. Reference was made to this case yesterday in THE TRIBUNE, and it was stated that, although the United States Court generally feels bound to follow the State Supreme Court in State matters, yet, as in the case decided, the issue of taxation on capital stock was not fairly in issue. Judges Drummond and Blodgett heard arguments, and finally granted a temporary injunction.

Although this injunction is not final, yet, as it was decided after arguments heard, and as in all other cases of like kind temporary injunctions have been granted in the United States Court, the inference is almost unavoidable that the United States Courts will declare taxation on the capital stock of a company to be void.

THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.

James Irons recovered judgment a short time ago against the defunct Manufacturers' National Bank for $12,408.51, and yesterday filed a creditor's bill on the judgment against the Company and Ira Holmes, its President, in which he makes some revelations. Irons says the bank closed its doors in October, 1873, having at that time in its possession $1,500,000, of which $1,100,000 was in cash. The assets were at that time in excess of its liabilities, though how much cannot be stated. The bank went into voluntary liquidation, and since that time Ira Holmes has settled with a large number of the creditors by giving his notes as President, and guaranteed by him. A large number of these notes have fallen due but have not been paid. Holmes also, as is charged, turned over to some creditors some of the least available of the assets of the bank. Irons also alleges that Holmes has converted a large part of the bank assets to his own use, or that of some of his friends. That his share is about $250,000, besides lands, horses, and other property previously purchased with the funds of the bank. The voluntary liquidation, complainant thinks, was only a sham and a fraud, gotten up and carried on only to cover the transactions of Holmes and the bank, and of disposing of its assets. At the time of the suspension the bank had $438,758 outstanding in National Bank notes, secured by bonds deposited with the Treasurer at Washington. By some means Holmes settled with the Treasurer and gained possession of the bonds, which have since disappeared. The capital stock is $500,000, divided into 5,000 shares, of which Ira Holmes holds 1,813 shares, Edgar Holmes, of Rochester, 1,000 shares, and J. A. Holmes 590 shares. In conclusion, Irons asks that the bank and Holmes may be restrained from disposing of the bank assets; that a discovery and account may be had, and that a Receiver may be appointed for the bank.

THE M'CORD WILL CASE.

In the case of Peter L. Yoe vs. Andrew McCord, recently decided by the Supreme Court, the law relating to the execution and proving of wills is quite fully explained. It appeared that John McCord, deceased, left the bulk of his estate to his eight children, Peter L. Yoe being appointed Trustee to take charge of it until the youngest child should come of age, in 1883. Yoe was a friend of both Jason and John McCord, and the latter derived the bulk of his estate from his brother in 1870. Yoe took charge of Jason's estate, for John McCord, under a power of attorney.

The will of John McCord was sought to be set aside on two grounds: First, because the testator was not of sound mind; and, second, on account of undue influence on the part of Yoe. The Court said that the present case was the exhibition of a will for probate, and not a case of contesting the validity of a will under the Statute of Wills. The statute does not demand that the instrument should be signed in the presence of two or more credible witnesses,—only that it be acknowledged,—nor need a subscribing witness swear, in so many words, that the testator was of sound mind and memory. If the testator was of sound mind, but of poor or impaired memory, he was of sound mind and memory in the legal sense. The Court then discussed the meaning of the words sound mind and memory, citing the English and American authorities, and coming to the conclusion above stated. In regard to undue influence, they say, "It is not unlawful for a man, by honest advice or persuasion, to induce a testator to make a will, or to influence the disposition of his property by will. Such advice or persuasion will not vitiate a will made freely and from conviction of its propriety, though such will might never have been made but for such advice or persuasion."

In conclusion the Court remarked that they saw no sufficient reason why the will should have been refused admission to probate. No proof was given of undue influence, and the will in all its parts was eminently proper. If wills are liable to be set aside upon such testimony as is exhibited in this record, the privilege of disposition of property by will is an uncertain one indeed. Messrs. Holden & Moore and Melville Fuller appeared for the contestant, and Ayer & Kales for P. L. Yoe, the executor and trustee.

DIVORCES.

Lina Saltwisch complains that her husband, Ernst Saltwisch, is a habitual drunkard, and is also guilty of extreme cruelty, for which she desires a divorce.

Volke Dornbasch prays for a divorce from John F. Dornbasch on the ground of desertion.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

George W. Brown filed a bill against T. A. Galt and G. S. Tracey to prevent them from infringing his patent for seed planters.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

H. P. Harris was adjudicated bankrupt by confession, and a warrant issued returnable March 3.

The proceedings against D. A. Loring were ordered to be dismissed unless objections be filed by the 13th.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Howell Mosher began a suit for $5,000 against H. H. Walker.

John A. Smith commenced a suit in assumpsit against the Protection Life Insurance Company to recover $10,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

John Knight began a suit for $4,000 against John Ebbert.

C. W. Cook commenced a suit against J. F. Coffman, claiming $3,000.

George Scoville sued Alexander Duncanson for $2,000.

G. R. Melville and W. D. French brought suit for $3,000 against Silas M. Moore.

T. G. Atwood sued Wenzel Kautsky, D. W. Jenkinson, and Joseph Keitz, in debt, laying damages at $3,400.

Seth Wadhams commenced a suit in attachment against E. L. Innes and Catherine A. Innes to recover $1,090, and another against C. J. and E. L. Innes, A. H. Adams, Margaret J. Gist, and G. W. Gist, to recover $2,180.

THE COUNTY COURT.

Claims against the following estates were allowed: Estate of J. C. Rauch, $102.25; estate of J. Reid, $149.34; estate of John W. Smith, $649.66; estate of John F. Sinclair, claim of Washington Libby, Administrator, $18,818.92; estate of William S. Waller, claim of Henry Waller, Administrator, $2,440.60; of P. Stevens, $825.75; and George Manniere, $426.50.

The will of Margaret Ramsford was proven, and letters testamentary issued to Patrick O'Neil, under an approved bond of $14,000.

The will of Michael Mueller was proven, and letters testamentary issued to Peter Mueller.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Peter O'Brine, who was sentenced to the Reform-School for two years on Saturday last, was brought into Court, and, his father promising to take him and keep him from evil companions, sentence was suspended.

Michael Carey, tried before the Court for assaulting John Tieden with a knife, was found guilty and sentenced to sixty days imprisonment in the House of Correction.

John Mitchell, tried for cheating W. S. Wright out of $90, on pretense of engaging him on a salary of $90 a month and failing to do so; verdict guilty, and remanded.

The Storey libel cases were continued to next term.

Edward Shawcross, tried for larceny of a lot of jewelry of the value of $300 from Elizabeth Burley; verdict guilty, and term of punishment fixed at three years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GARY—5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 to 26, 29, 30, 31.

JUDGE MOORE—No call.

JUDGE ROGERS—121, 126, 127, 128, 133, 134, 135, 136, 138, 139, 140, 141, 143 to 149.

JUDGE BOOTH—30, 33, 34, 36 to 44, except 42 and 43.

JUDGE TREE—57 to 74, except 62.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—James Forsyth et al. vs. Jacob Zuckerman, $271.56.—German Bank vs. Otto Klipp, John Evert, A. Evert, and L. Tenersten, $1,186.66.—John Baldwin, Jr., vs. Solomon McKichan and J. L. Lee, $1,903.

JUDGE GARY—E. R. Norris et al. vs. W. H. Alexander, $338.28.—E. B. Preston vs. J. H. McCormick and Oliver B. Clark, $632.27.—Carson, Pirie & Co. vs. Charles Kessler, $915.—C. A. Menger vs. Charles Strong, $218.50.—Empire Chair Manufacturing Company vs. Catherine Gorman, $109.50.—Detroit Burial-Case Company vs. T. H. Hornick, $269.53.—R. K. Davis vs. J. T. Webber and J. K. Harkins, $311.—A. S. Richardson & Co. vs. The Illinois Steam-Forge Company, $364.05.—Chapin & Gore vs. J. T. Corcoran, $174.20.—D. G. Warner vs. John H. Anderson, $278.82.—The Norton & Dickinson Manufacturing Company vs. G. F. Brigham and B. P. Ward, $352.40.—Wiswall & Thompson vs. Frederick Hield, $600.—J. R. Sensor vs. George L. Bowen, Henry Fox, W. B. Howard, $577.13.—Same vs. The Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company, $51.19.—Samuel Sharp vs. Dennis M. and E. E. Sevine, $243.51.—C. W. Rigdon et al. vs. A. H. Huling, $1,104.—J. S. Cary, use, etc., vs. The Haskell & Barker Car Company, $110.06.—S. S. Laird et al. vs. Patrick Nacey and Edward J. Quirk, $322.80.—A. A. Glenn vs. Ira Holmes, $1,069.98.—T. M. Jones et al. vs. S. P. Lunt, $240.42.—Same vs. Alvis and Joseph Uher, $207.50.—L. M. Cobb et al. vs. C. E. Ray and W. C. Whitney, $419.33.—C. A. Mather vs. George W. and D. A. Gage and J. B. Rice, $562.36.—R. H. Roys vs. Carrie Cadwell, $820.56.—W. J. Quan et al. vs. Dennis Mahoney, $322.67.—H. W. Goud et al. vs. W. H. Malloy, $573.15.—C. E. Durand et al. vs. Jacob Zuckmann, $1,325.55.—A. D. Loomis et al. vs. S. J. Jones, $1,882.49.—S. A. Irish et al. vs. C. F. Billings, $295.70.—Joseph White vs. Wenzel Kantsky, $408.06.—E. P. Fuller et al. vs. Ira Holmes, $764.—W. A. Ewing, executor, et al. vs. John Reipienger, $345.—The Simonds Manufacturing Company vs. R. P. Pierce, $472.14.—The Rock River Paper Company vs. Brian Philpot, $228.44.—A. J. Swift vs. A. B. Stevens, $293.95.—N. B. Ellison et al. vs. J. H. McCormick and O. B. Clark, $391.55.—Henry Horman vs. F. Fischrupp, $365.09.—Samuel Clarkson et al. vs. Benjamin French, $525.27.—D. A. Corey vs. M. C. Isaacs, $283.50.—J. T. Dane et al. vs. J. M. Harper and —— Burtis, $261.62.—Nathan Platt et al. vs. Albert and Isaac Benjamin Felsenthal, $409.85.—Third National Bank vs. W. O. Swett and I. O. Shattuck, $1,742.58.—Field, Leiter & Co. vs. John Atkinson, $493.28.—Same vs. R. B. Blanchard, $390.95.—Salt Lake City National Bank vs. S. P. Lunt, $1,813.53.—T. H. Ayers vs. William Ramsay, $836.38.—M. C. Stender vs. M. Best and M. Grau, $984.83.—Carol Gaytes vs. J. G. Conrad, $538.55.—H. H. Handy et al. vs. G. A. Treat, $27.—Same vs. J. R. Saiphard, $82.—L. L. Kettie vs. E. J. Hill, $227.82.—Fifth National Bank vs. T. B. Hatch, $558.14.—B. Lowenthal vs. H. Meyer, $354.10.—M. P. Laberg vs. Christian Knuepfer, $354.10.—Henry Obermeyer vs. Adolph Weitzel, $272.50.—C. V. Dyer vs. Marine Company of Chicago, $9,532.50.—C. E. Smith et al. vs. G. F. Glaser, $224.27.—J. A. Brown vs. Same, $256.68.—M. T. Ames et al. vs. Adam, Samuel, and Pierson D. Smith and W. T. Windiate, $10,005.29.—Same vs. Swansea Smelting and Refining Company, $1,005.29.—M. B. Canfield et al. vs. J. H. McCormick and O. B. Clark, $834.—S. Marigold et al. vs. Walter Todd, $496.16.—W. H. Arnold vs. Lewis Dodge, $204.90.—M. Lifferts, Jr., vs. W. H. Boomer and Samuel Jenks, $311.48.—S. M. Moore et al. vs. J. G. Brown and W. S. Shepherd, $549.24.—T. W. Ferry et al. vs. Andrew Binaner, $87.73.—E. B. Holmes et al. vs. Joseph Thielen, $388.21.—H. S. Christoph vs. J. Brost, $606.—F. Baker vs. Peter Hand, $344.13.—National Bank of Commerce vs. J. W. Goodspeed, $317.84.—Same vs. George McDonald and George Cormode, $283.40.—G. C. Cook et al. vs. Margaret McNulta, $397.—A. W. Clapp et al. vs. C. R. Lynch and Mattie King, $2,057.72.—A. W. Eddy et al. vs. H. Lewin, $212.—Milo Hunt et al. vs. J. H. McCormick and O. B. Clark, $652.13.—J. P. May vs. C. T. Boal and F. L. Andrews, $148.75.—J. H. Ebbert vs. D. A. Gage and J. A. Rice, $361.93.—I. H. Boidenwick vs. J. L. Campbell, $278.32.—Elias Greenebaum et al. vs. J. J. Storer, $573.12.—Heath & Milligan vs. Ira Holmes, $802.63.—J. L. Wayne & Co. vs. E. E. Cadwell, $213.44.—J. M. Durand et al. vs. Isaac, Albert, and Benjamin Felsenthal, $175.93.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—John Lehmann vs. Jacob Richby, $560.

JUDGE ROGERS.—J. B. Kling et al. vs. Town of Lake View; verdict, $549.37, and motion for new trial.—E. F. Curtis vs. Michigan Central Railroad Company, $1,960.50.—Perl & Schoonmaker vs. Peter Joachim, $78.13.—Oscar Briggs vs. George Koch, $516.50.

JUDGE BOOTH—Timothy Wright vs. Patrick and Kiren Cash, $400.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—The Supreme Court met this morning, and transacted the following business:

MOTIONS DISPOSED OF.

86. The People et al. vs. George W. Laninger et al.; original suit from Clark County. Demurrer to two pleas sustained, and cause continued.

196. John M. Skidmore vs. A. Bricker & Co.; error to Pratt. Supersedeas allowed and bond approved.

NEW MOTIONS.

12. The People ex rel. the L., F. B. & M. R. R. Company vs. Supervisors et al. of Old Town, McLean County. Motion to refer question of fact herein to Circuit Court of DeWitt, Logan, or Sangamon County.

46. G. C. & S. R. R. Co. vs. Joseph Ream et al.; appeal from Sangamon. Motion by appellant for ten days' additional time to file briefs.

55. The People vs. James A. Rice et al.; original suit from Saline County.

57. Same vs. Same; same.

58. Same vs. Houston et al.; original from Mason County.

In these three cases the order of continuance was set aside, and the appeals dismissed at the instance of the Attorney-General.

28. C. & A. R. R. Co. vs. The People, etc.; error to Sangamon. Continued.

87. N. S. Higgins vs. May Curtis; appeal from Champaign. Motion for thirty days' additional time to file appellee's brief.

128. J. C. Short et al., vs. R. Martin; appeal from Vermillion. Appeal dismissed as per stipulation.

131. Same vs. John Sidell; appeal from Vermillion. Rule to file bond made absolute, and appeal dismissed.

231. Village of Princeville vs. Peter Anten; error to Peoria. Motion by defendant in error for fifteen days' additional time to file argument.

232. Central City Horse-Railway Company vs. Fort Clark Horse-Railway Company. Continuance set aside and cause taken by court.

270. The People etc., vs. Bird Bickford. Motion to strike from roll.

In this case

MR. SNOBRS

appeared for Mr. Bickford, and said: "I have prepared an affidavit for continuance since I arrived here. I had an interview last evening with the Attorney-General, and I am authorized by him to state that, if it would meet the wishes of the court, he would interpose no objection to a continuance, provided the case could be heard at Mount Vernon at the next term."

Walker, Ch. J.—The cause will be continued and transferred to Mount Vernon.

273. R. Brown vs. A. H. Danforth et al.; appeal from Coles. Appeal dismissed, with 5 per cent damages.

274. A. M. Waterman vs. A. J. Clark; appeal from Hancock. Taken on call.

275. S. A. Miller vs. O. M. Rhody; appeal from Montgomery. Appeal dismissed for want of prosecution.

A motion was made for the admission of E. S. Walker on foreign license.

The court then adjourned to court in course, which will be Mount Vernon, on the first Tuesday of June next.

The Gathering of Buffalo Bones.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

GREELEY, Col., Jan. 15.—It seems to me that a correspondent of the *Tribune* in writing on "The Buffalo and His Bones" conveys an idea that is likely to mislead, inasmuch as it will be supposed the business of gathering bones can be carried on to almost any extent. Three years ago we had a terribly cold winter; snow lay on the ground nearly four months over the whole plains from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains, and great numbers of buffaloes perished, also cattle. It is in gathering up these bones, which are found thickly in the vicinity of streams and in sheltered places, which makes a business, such as it is, and when the crop of that cold winter is gone, that will be the end of it. To gather bones at $5 a ton cannot be profitable, but there must be a tremendous profit somewhere when bone dust sells at $60 a ton and upward. Bones do not remain on the ground long, probably not more than three or four years, for they are largely consumed by coyotes, who have an equal relish for bones and boots,—in fact, they will digest almost anything, though tin cans set hard on their stomachs. In the old freighting days, from 1860 to 1869, a vast number of oxen gave out by the way, and in 1870 they were seen thickly along the roads of the South Platte Valley, but now they have mostly disappeared.

The horns and skull of a buffalo last longest. Indian bones are exceedingly rare, and I doubt whether they would lie on the plains longer than two years. As to their skulls making good combs, it seems to me doubtful, because they are in such small pieces. Made into small fine-combs, they might do good service. Human bones are quite small, though numerous, and under the influence of the hot sun, the fierce drying winds and the keen frosts of winter they quickly disappear, so that this bone-picking business cannot be depended upon for a living. The correspondent is partly right and partly wrong in saying that buffalo meat is not good. There is a great difference between the meat of an old and a young buffalo. That of an old and poor animal is distasteful and even repulsive; but that of a yearling or of a young cow is tender, juicy, and scarcely excelled by the choicest Christmas beef. A good deal of buffalo meat is sold in the towns of the Plains, generally at 3 cents a pound for hindquarters, and a cent less for forequarters, but as the people here know the difference, they will buy only the best, so the poor and the tough is sent East, much as is the case with tea, the choicest being consumed at home, while the inferior is sent to England and America. I doubt also whether all the slaughtering of buffalo is making much impression; for these herds roam over a country a thousand miles long, and the hunting is done in a region less than 100 miles in extent. If the Government wishes to stop the slaughter, the only way is to send out soldiers, and then other soldiers to see that the first obey orders.

N. C. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
THE INCOMPARABLE CAROLINE
RICHINGS-BERNARD
Grand Costume Concert Company,
IN
7 GRAND CONCERTS
AND
3 POPULAR MATINEES,
AS FOLLOWS:
Union Park Congregat'al Church,
SATURDAY, Feb. 6—POPULAR MATINEE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 12.
Michigan-av. Baptist Church,
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 6.
McCormick's Hall,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10,
(Afternoon and Evening.)
THURSDAY, Feb. 11.
SATURDAY, Feb. 13,
(Afternoon and Evening.)
ALL MATINEES, admission 50 CENTS, no extra charge for reserved seats. EVENING Concerts, admission 75 cents; Reserved seats $1. For sale
THIS MORNING
At 9 o'clock, at following places, viz: WEST SIDE CONCERTS, at Bell's, 495 West Madison, and Horton's Library, 637 West Lake-st. SOUTH SIDE CONCERTS, at Bliss & Sharp's, Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av. McCORMICK HALL CONCERTS, at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, 117 State-st., where STAR COURSE 'BUS TICKETS, entitling holder to ride to and from McCormick Hall, will be given.
OPTION TICKETS,
in packages of 10, good for a reserved seat for ALL these concerts and all Star entertainments, for sale at above places for $5. CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, FEB. 4,
GALA LADIES' NIGHT!
Attended by the Fashion and cultured of the city.
Crowded with Ladies.
Last Ladies' Night of the wonderful BOISSET FAMILY, BABY BINDLEY, PROF. BINDLEY, JENNIE TOURNOUR, WOODLAND'S CANINES, THE WORRELLS, MAGGIE GRAY, WALTERS and MORTON, O'DONOHUE, FORTESQUE, and all the Stars.
Glorious Spectacular Extravaganza,
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD!
Delightful Music! Charming Scenes! Thrilling Acts! Glorious Fun! Lots of Good Things!
Matinee Saturday. Monday—MARIETTA RAVEL, The French Spy, Reynolds Bros., and Twenty New Stars.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Mrs. D. P. Bowers
Wednesday and Thursday nights only, in her powerful personation of "MARGARET ELMORE," in the sterling and beautiful play of
LOVE'S SACRIFICE,
Supported by J. C. M'COLLUM, J. M. Hardie, F. Weston, F. Bock, M. Rainford, G. Holland, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Stonsall, Mrs. Murdock.
Saturday Matinee—Mrs. BOWERS as CAMILLE.
Friday and Saturday—Mrs. BOWERS as MARY STUART.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and SATURDAY MATINEE. Last Representations of the Great American Scenic Play,
MAGNOLIA!
The NEW STEAMBOAT! A marvel of mechanism. The grand panorama of the Mississippi, and the exciting Steamboat Race, applauded to the echo. All the Star Company in the cast.
POSITIVELY THE LAST FOUR PERFORMANCES!

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
KELLY & LEON'S
Minstrels and Burlesque Opera Troupe
IN THE
CRIMSON SCARF; Or, Council of Ten.
Every Evening, at 8 o'clock.
Family Matinee Saturday at 2 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
To-night and Saturday Matinee,
Bartley Campbell's New Irish Drama,
GRANA UAILE,
With New and Beautiful Scenery, Charming Music, Sweet Irish Ballads, &c.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

CHICAGO MUSEUM.
This Afternoon and Evening the GREAT SUCCESS,
SCANDAL!
WITH A MOST POWERFUL CAST.
To conclude with
Nan, the Good for Nothing.
Friday Evening, Feb. 5, the GRAND BENEFIT tendered to Capt. E. L. DICKEY.
Next week an entirely new sensation.

HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE.
Corner of Halsted and Harrison-sts.
THE GREAT SUCCESS.
Mlle. Marie De Lacour's French Can-Can Dancers!
Madame Rentz's Female Minstrels, and the Great Variety Company.
The Finest Entertainment in the city.
Matinees Tuesday and Friday at 2:30. Admission to Matinee, 25 and 50 cents.

THE RINK.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 4,
Grand Masquerade!
Come and see if you can tell Johnny Cook from Miss Flora Celini. Come and see Barnum's Fat Boy on skates. Don't miss the fun. "BEAUTIFUL ICE."
Admission, 25 cts.

McCORMICK HALL.
PROF. O. S. FOWLER, Tuesday and Friday Evenings, Feb. 9 and 12, at 8 o'clock, FREE. LIFE, HEALTH, AND SELF-CULTURE. Consultations as to your own and children's Phrenology, best business, etc., daily from 8 a. m. till 10 p. m., at the Palmer House until Thursday Evening, March 4, only.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

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The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
FRANCE, Trudelle......Saturday, Jan. 23
VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez......Saturday, Feb. 6
PEREIRE, Daure......Saturday, Feb. 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine):
First Cabin, ...$125 | Second......$75 | Third......$35
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway, and the discomforts of crossing the Channel besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

National Line of Steamships.
NOTICE.
The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.
Sailing from New York for LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN every SATURDAY.
Sailing from N. York for London (direct) every fortnight.
Cabin passage, $60, $70, currency; steerage, at greatly reduced rates. Return tickets at lowest rates.
Drafts for £1 and upward.
Apply to P. B. LARSON,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

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REDUCED RATES
TO AND FROM
LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN,
And all points in Great Britain and the Continent.
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CUNARD MAIL LINE,
Sailing Three Times a Week to and from
BRITISH PORTS.
LOWEST RATES.
Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.
P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

Great Western Steamship Line.
From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
Great Western, Capt. Windham, Wednesday, Jan. 20.
Aragon, Capt. Symons, Saturday, Feb. 6.
Cabin Passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30.
Excursion tickets, $120. Apply at Gen'l Freight Depot Lake Shore & M. S. R. R.
GEO. McDONALD, Agent.

THE CITY.

THE OLD COUNTY-HOSPITAL.

A HORRIBLE CONDITION OF THINGS.

The Board of County Commissioners, during the coming building season, will doubtless commence the erection of a County-Hospital. In view of the delay certain to be involved in the selection of architects and manipulation of contracts, some of the members most desirous of securing as soon as possible the benefits of the much-needed institution, are moving in the matter even now. The Hospital Committee have been on several recent occasions in earnest consultation on this important project. They have decided to submit a report at the next meeting of the Board, setting forth the urgent necessity of a hospital, and recommending its construction upon the general principles embodied in a plan presented them by the medical faculty of the present one. This Committee was to have visited the old institution yesterday for the purpose of inspecting its condition. Owing, probably, to the severity of the weather, none of the members save Commissioner Jones ventured forth. He was accompanied by Mr. F. Bauman, the architect. They were received by Dr. Ross, a member of the Hospital Board of Physicians, and the Warden, Mr. Hugh McLaughlin, and were shown by them over the place from top to bottom. The hospital was found to be in a most

WRETCHED AND DISGRACEFUL CONDITION.

The urgent necessity of building a new one at the earliest possible moment was readily apparent before the inspection was half concluded. Notwithstanding the evident efforts devoted to its cleanliness, it reeked with foul odors from imperfect drainage and bursted water and steam pipes, and the wards in which were crowded the sick were nauseous with a fetid exhalation resulting from the lack of proper means to ventilate them.

The party, at the imminent risk of their necks, was led

DOWN A RICKETY STAIRWAY,

the boards of which creaked and threatened to give way at every step, through a cloud of steam, escaping from the imperfect condenser, to the basement. The floors here were full of rat-holes, the casings were warped and broken, the walls exuded a slimy, unhealthful moisture, which trickled down their sides, and the ceiling, most of the plastering of which had perished, was discolored with dampness. The boards of the floors in the kitchen seemed to have had a misunderstanding, in which they had concluded to part company. An unfriendly distance was maintained by most of them. Others had elevated themselves into a curvature of the spine, and others were afflicted with a malformation suggestive of the equine difficulty known as "sway back." The stove had attempted to hold a position in this uncertain foundation, but, owing to the contrary eccentricities of the boards, it had the appearance of rearing upon its hind legs under the influence of great fright.

THE CONTEMPLATIVE COCKROACH

waddled from every crack and crevice, and eyed the visitors with an expression of serenity, and the inquisitive rat stuck his whiskers out of the holes in the floors and casings or darted under the legs of the party in his migration from one haunt to another.

In the store-room a dreadful state of things existed. One glance therein sufficed for the possessor of a nose of the ordinary sensibility. The pipes from the water-closets above leading through this room, rotten from age, had fractured, and the

FECULENT FILTH

oozed from the apertures. Its unsavory condition may be imagined. All of the apartments where perfect drainage is of the utmost necessity where scarcely approachable. Their horrible exhalations pervaded a large portion of the building. The parties present, not accustomed to this state of affairs, regarded them with feelings bordering on nausea, and were filled with wonder that the place was used as a human habitation, much less as a refuge for the sick.

IN THE SEVERAL WARDS

the same dilapidation and evidences of rottenness and decay were apparent. There is an unhealthy lack of ventilation in all of them. The only one which, on this occasion, seemed to suffer least on this account was Ward B, in the west side of the building, through the broken and loosely-fitted casements of which rushed the wind in fitful disagreeable gusts. Its temperature, accordingly, was much below what it should have been for the comfort of the sick. With the steam-pipes intensely hot, the thermometer indicated but 50 degrees. During the extreme cold weather of a few weeks ago, the temperature of this apartment could not be raised above 40 degrees. The Warden was obliged to take its occupants into the hallways to make them all comfortable. Ward A, on the contrary, at the opposite side of the building, was heated almost to suffocation, and was without means of ventilation. All of the wards are seriously overcrowded. There are two or three times as many in each as there should be, under the best circumstances, for satisfactory sanitary results.

THIS OVERCROWDING

has led to very serious effects. The management is often obliged to turn out patients before they are well to make room for more urgent cases, and the rate of mortality is increased and the rapidity of cures is diminished.

All of the steam and water pipes throughout the entire building are frail with rottenness, and require constant attention. The plumbing bill alone last year was $1,290.

Taken as a whole, the County Hospital is a very sorry, tumble-down, filthy, unhealthful, old rookery. There is no doubt but that the county needs a new one.

WORSE THAN BANYON.

HANK KAUFMANN AS THE GAMBLERS' FRIEND.

When the official term of the great South Side Chief Justice expired, decent people breathed free and felt secure in the belief that, whatever future misfortune might be in store for the city, at any rate there never could be a second Banyon. What was their gain was the loss of the gambling and thieving fraternity, and hopes were entertained that a severe blow had been struck at crime and criminals in this city. As soon as the People's Party, however, assumed the management of city affairs it soon became apparent that, as far as the gamblers were concerned at any rate, there was no longer any necessity for a Banyon. The absence of arrests abolished the necessity of a venal Police Justice's arising at the small hours of morning from his bed to take bail for a lot of "pulled" gamblers. Of late, however, the authorities have been goaded on to making a show of enforcing the anti-gambling laws, the necessity of an obliging, get-up-and-take-bail-at-any-time Banyon has been very severely felt, and many of the sufferers have been anxiously looking for the coming man. It is with pain that the fact is recorded that the coming man—the successor of the ex-cook and Justice; of the despiser of Supreme Court decisions; of the slaughterer of common sense and the murderer of the Queen's English,—of Banyon, in short, has at last been found, and that his name is Kaufmann. If there are any who doubt that a person fit to fill the place left vacant by Banyon has really been found, the perusal of the following report will set their minds at rest:

At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning the gambling-house over Mike McDonald's "Store" was pulled, and twenty-four persons were arrested and taken to the Armory. Their names were: Ed Marks, James Bell, Samuel, James, and Al Smith, John LeRoy, Lou Phillips, J. Conley, Charles DuBois, Plummer Gresley, Henry Mailey, James Hartman, F. Ricke, J. S. Robinson, Samuel Goodwin, A. Homer, Henry Johnson, William Miller, J. H. Rucker, A. S. Fitzgerald, John Donahue, John Sweeney, Julius Brinkermann, John Hank.

Of course they were followed to the station by Mike McDonald, who had already sent a hack off somewhere with instructions to the driver not to spare the horses. On arriving at the station Marks and Bell were booked as keepers, and the remainder as inmates, of a gambling-house; but the names were hardly down on the sheet when that hack rattled down to the station and out stepped Justice Kaufmann. A conference took place between him and McDonald, who told the Justice that he "wanted" the whole lot bailed out, and that he "wanted" the examination continued until the 10th inst. instead of having the cases tried yesterday morning in the usual course. The obliging Justice took McDonald as bail for all, fixing the bail of the inmates at $200 each, and that of the two dealers at $500 each, and kindly postponing the hearing of the case until the date mentioned by the boss-gambler. Justice and gambler then went off together, the former happy in the smiles of the recently liberated and something more solid, probably, the latter quoting the sense but garbling the words of Shakspeare on the line:

> A Banyon come to Justice; aye, a Banyon!

The object of McDonald's inducing his weak-kneed Justice to stave the case off until the 10th inst. was undoubtedly the circumvention of any action which Judge Williams or the Grand Jury might take in the case were they to be brought before Justice Boyden the following day. It now rests with the Governor and the Senate to decide whether a second edition of all that was indecent, illegal, and venal in old Banyon shall be again inflicted upon Chicago in the person of Justice Kaufmann who, by his wilful stepping out of his district into that of another Justice to defeat justice's ends and to protect a batch of gamblers, has given that body an excellent reason for refusing to indorse at least one of the Judges' recent recommendations for office.

SHANK MUST SETTLE.

LITTLE JOE'S PRESENTMENT.

Town Clerk Gruenhut yesterday submitted to the Justices of the Peace comprising the Town Board his arraignment of Supervisor Shank, as follows:

The Town Clerk, being required by law, together with the Justices, to examine the semi-annual statement of the Supervisor and to certify to the correctness of the accounts of his receipts and disbursements, has duly examined the statement of the Supervisor as to entries on his book of town accounts and compared the same with the statement of the County Treasurer and with the statement of parties who received money from the Supervisor for town orders issued in 1874 and prior years; and the Town Clerk submits hereby his report on the financial statement of the Supervisor to the consideration of the Justices.

On the 14th of April, 1874, this new Board held its first meeting, and at that time the present Supervisor received $117 from his predecessor. This amount has been paid in small sums for sundry current expenses during the following weeks, and town orders were issued therefor in September. On April 28, the Supervisor received $3,000 from the County Treasurer as town taxes of 1873. Three days afterwards, at the first regular monthly meeting of the Town Board, the Supervisor was asked in regard to town funds, and he then and there stated that he had no money in the Treasury, and that there would not be any for some time; notwithstanding that he then had $3,000 town funds in his possession, and although he well knew that at the time of his qualification as Town Supervisor about $18,000 town taxes were still outstanding for 1873 and prior years. The Auditing Board mistrusted the Supervisor, but would not leave the Assessor without funds; therefore a temporary loan was authorized to pay assessment expenses; $5,100 were received on $6,000 in town orders as collateral at 10 per cent interest, and the Supervisor was directed to pay said loan from the first money received from taxes of 1873. The sum of $5,100 came into the hands of the Assessor, and was paid to Assistant Assessors up to July 4, 1874. The Supervisor had no chance to grab at it and levy commissions from the Assistant Assessors for disbursing the same. He was very angry, and would not take part in the meeting of the 3d of July, 1874. He procured the legal advice of M. F. Tuley, and declared that he would not be bound by the audits of the Board, and that he would not pay out the town funds until the Board had audited the town charges at the semi-annual meeting on Sept. 1, 1874, and he has not paid out any money before that day, according to the entries in his book of town accounts. On the 12th of June, 1874, after using $3,000 town funds for seven successive weeks, he received $1,000 town taxes of 1873 from the County Treasurer, making a total of $4,000, which he kept for three successive weeks, refusing to pay anybody who presented town orders to him, issued in 1874 and in prior years, always denying that he had any town funds in his Treasury. On July 1, the day of the regular monthly meeting, he received $500 town taxes of 1873, total $4,500 from the County Treasurer since 1874, April 28. The Town Clerk knew from the books of the County Treasurer that the Supervisor had received the above named sums for town taxes of 1873, and asked the Supervisor for money audited for stationery and other office expenses. But the Supervisor stated that he was responsible for the town funds, and need not be bossed by the Town Board. The above named sum of $4,500 the Supervisor used for three successive weeks, drawing interest in the bank in his own name; during all this time refusing to pay any of the town orders, payable out of the taxes of 1873, even denying that he had any town funds in the Treasury. During the month of July the Supervisor advanced a few thousand dollars to A. J. Corrigan towards paying Assistant Assessors, and exacted therefor $250 from Corrigan, under pretence of acting as Assistant Assessor. On July 30, the Supervisor received $2,500 town taxes of 1873 from the County Treasurer, and at the meeting of the Board on the next day there were audited $2,500 in favor of Corrigan's assistants, and $4,000 on account of salary of Assessor Corrigan, and $200 for services and expenses of the Town Clerk. The Supervisor claimed that he need not recognize the validity of the monthly meetings of the Town Board, and the Town Clerk was compelled to pawn his own town orders in order to pay current expenses, the Supervisor drawing interest on $4,000 town funds in bank for his exclusive benefit. On Aug. 29, the Supervisor received $500 taxes of 1873 from the County Treasury; total, $7,500 since April 28, 1874. At the semi-annual meeting of Sept. 1, the Board audited $2,500 assessment expenses, $4,000 on account of salary of the Assessor, $600 on account of services and expenses of the Town Clerk, $150 for a safe, $360 for rent, $200 for miscellaneous expenses, and authorized a tax levy of $45,000, allowing $15,000 assessment expenses, $15,000 collection expenses, $1,500 salary of the Supervisor, and $1,200 for current and contingent expenses of the Town Clerk; the balance to create a sinking fund to pay outstanding indebtedness of prior years. The Supervisor was asked at said semi-annual meeting whether there were any funds in the Town Treasury. He replied that he had no money to the credit of the town. Whereupon he was reminded that he should make his semi-annual statement of receipts and disbursements as required by law. The Board, mistrusting the Supervisor, unanimously resolved that the Supervisor should immediately pay the temporary loan of $5,100, and that he should pay outstanding town orders with the funds received from taxes in 1873. The Supervisor stated that he considered himself vested with discretionary power in paying town funds for town orders, and he did use his discretion by carrying on a shameful brokerage in town orders. He extorted a second town order of $250 as Assistant Assessor as a consideration of paying some money on Corrigan's own town orders, when he would need some funds. But afterwards he refused to redeem Corrigan's own town orders, and Corrigan received but $2,400 cash for $3,000 town orders and $50 cash, the Supervisor redeeming said town orders through go-betweens, so as to shield himself from civil suits and criminal prosecutions. On the 6th of November the Supervisor made his semi-annual statement, and on the 13th of November he for the first time showed to the Board his book of town accounts and the town orders, which he claimed to have redeemed. It appeared that he had paid $2,000 to the Fidelity Bank for a town order on which the town had received only $1,700; that he had paid unknown sums for a $500 town order issued in May, 1860, to J. Pflaum; for a $200 town order issued to Tappan in 1872; for $2,363 on indebtedness of 1873; for $5,425 issued for Assessor and his assistants. The Town Clerk stated that he would not recognize any town order as paid up until he was sure that the payee was not swindled by the Supervisor, who had made it a practice to shave town orders at 20 to 30 per cent, and who even held a $200 town order of the Town Clerk, which he, as Supervisor, grabbed on paying $100 on account, and now refuses to give in exchange of a $100 town order. In the same statement appeared a town order of $1,000 paid by the Supervisor to himself on the authority of a vote at a meeting on the 2d of October, 1874, being an illegal time for auditing bills, as the Supervisor well knows. Including this $1,000 illegally grabbed by the Supervisor, he acknowledged a balance of $2,119 on hand. The Town Clerk then and there asked the Supervisor for money to defray current expenses of the town, and made a demand on him to pay the $600 town orders issued in favor of the Town Clerk. The Supervisor replied that he would never pay a cent to the Town Clerk during his term of office, and that he might sue him on his bond. Soon after this meeting of the Board the Supervisor received $1,845 town taxes of 1873; but he did not even pay the rent of the town offices, the small amount due to the janitor, the bill for fuel, and other necessary current expenses; nor did he pay the temporary loan. The Town Clerk claims, that the supervisor should pay the principal and interest of the balance of said temporary loan, because he used the money in buying town orders below their full face value, and used large amounts of town funds for months in his own name, drawing interest thereon. He has ruined the credit of the town, extorted large discounts from needy holders of town orders, and absolutely starved one branch of the Town Administration as far as he could do it by his own wrong. As one of the members of the Board, I certify that the account of the Supervisor is incorrect, and I have sued him pursuant to law.

JOSEPH GRUENHUT,
Town Clerk of South Chicago.

LOCAL LETTERS.

IS IT TRUE?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—"We are fast becoming a nation of gamblers" was the assertion of a gentleman in the course of a conversation upon the prevalence of gambling and the unblushing effrontery of the professionals who make it their sole business in this city. Humiliating as the admission is, I am incited to think it is true.

The vice of gambling seems to have fastened itself upon almost every kind of business. The transactions of all our gold, stock, and produce exchanges are to a great extent nothing more nor less than gambling schemes. Take for an example our own Board of Trade. If its business were narrowed down to regular and legitimate purchases and sales of produce, the majority of those who operate there daily would find their occupation gone. It is probably no exaggeration to say that nine tenths of the transactions neither involve nor contemplate any transfer of property between those who are by courtesy styled buyers and sellers, but are simply and only bets that corn, wheat, oats, flour, lard, pork, or some other products will be higher or lower thirty, sixty, or ninety days hence. A margin is put up, and at the expiration of the stipulated time the loser pays the winner the difference. The seller had nothing to sell and the buyer had no intention of purchasing. The same is true in regard to stocks, gold, and bonds. All such transactions are only a species of gambling, and there is good reason for the Hankinses, McDonalds, Morrisseys, and other confessed gamblers to claim that their business is just as reputable as that of merchants who operate on 'Change. When Vanderbilt, pious Daniel Drew, or Jay Gould make a cool million by a "corner" on some stock they are called great financiers, but I think in the great book of final account their names will be found on that page of the index appropriated to gamblers, and that large donations to churches and theological seminaries will not change the record.

The mania for betting has become almost universal. All our national games and sports are avenues for gambling. Horse-racing, base-ball, billiards, pedestrianism, the falsely termed manly art of self-defense, are one and all gambling schemes. Indeed, there seems to be a wide spreading and universal tendency to get something for nothing. One would suppose that our churches would be free from this demoralizing vice, but instead of this our church fairs get up their raffles and Sunday-school children take their first lesson in games of chance. There is no doubt but that the mania for gambling which has resulted in the ruin of hundreds of young men can be traced to the appetite formed in church raffles. The steps are very easy and natural; prize packages of candy, prize concerts, grand distributions, opera-house drawings, great public library schemes are successively patronized, and thus a habit is formed that ends in regular out-and-out gambling. The good Christian women who get up church fairs, and introduce raffling to swell their receipts, would be shocked to know that their sons were "bucking the tiger," or their daughters were secretly investing in lottery tickets, and yet these are in the name of religion teaching them to do just these very things. Doing evil that good may come is very questionable morality; the motive may be good, but the result is sure to be disastrous, and it is the duty of all good men and women to discountenance any and every scheme that is tainted with this terrible vice, no matter what the ultimate object may be.

There seems to be an infatuation about gambling which, when it once takes possession of a person, stultifies all moral perceptions, and the victim is soon prepared for any degree of crime.

Some years ago I knew a middle-aged gentleman in an Eastern city whose reputation for probity and moral rectitude was as high as that of any business man in the city where he resided. He had an interesting family, to whom he was warmly attached, a pleasant home, and a reasonably prosperous business. In an evil hour a neighbor persuaded him to purchase a lottery ticket. Not long after, another neighbor of his said to me, "M. has had a streak of good luck." "I am glad of it," I replied, for he is a most worthy man. What is it? "He has drawn a prize of $4,000," was the reply. I at once said that I would take back what I had said, for I felt, and so expressed myself, that it would work his ruin, for I had never known an instance of one who had nerve enough to stop when he was ahead. The sequel justified my opinion. He was so elated with his luck that he became a constant purchaser of tickets, and in five years he had not only sunk every dollar he had, but had resorted to forgeries to raise money to carry on his business, and buy more tickets, feeling, as he himself declared, certain that he should draw the capital prize and thus save himself. His crime was discovered, and the prize he drew was a sentence to State Prison for a long term of years. His heart was broken, and, before he had been incarcerated a year, he was pardoned, and reached his old home just in time to die. This is no isolated case. Nine-tenths of the defalcations, embezzlements, and irregularities which occur among those to whom are intrusted the funds of others can be traced directly to gambling in some form. The evil is a growing one, and, if not checked, we shall soon deserve the appellation of "A nation of gamblers."

VERIOL.

MR. A. C. HESING'S CARD, THE SHERIFF, AND THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Carefully reading A. C. Hesing's card to the public respecting Sheriff Agnew's offenses, I fail to discover the cause of this expose, and come to the conclusion that it is either done out of personal malice, or with the intention of making political capital for himself and the "People's Party," by endeavoring to show the public that his party can only tolerate purity in public officials. To make the citizens of Chicago believe this, the "Boss" will discover he has started on a task that he will find difficult before he succeeds in cleaning out the Augean stables in the midst of which he stands.

Mr. A. C. Hesing's record as a champion of Law-and-Order can stand plenty of improvement, and I would ask him, if we are not to look further than Deputy Sheriffs for the question, Why gambling has been rampant in this city ever since the advent to power of the People's Party? Would he have us believe that Police-Superintendent Rehm and the Board of Police Commissioners have done their utmost to rid us of their presence, instead of allowing gambling places on the principal thoroughfares to attract the unwary by their glare and magnificence? Can we look farther for the cause of *this* disgrace to Chicago than to the leaders of the People's Party, and the outgrowth thereof,—the corrupt Police?

If Mr. Hesing is sincere in wishing to cut down the emoluments of the office of Sheriff, why are other officials allowed an increase of thousands to their salaries without a word of objection; on the contrary, recommended by the leaders of the People's Party, as in the case of the City Comptroller. Have we to thank Mr. A. C. Hesing or his party for any measures tending to decrease taxation since their advent? Are the rings in the Common Council and Board of County Commissioners less potent than before their reign?

If Mr. A. C. Hesing is sincere in his endeavor to place the officials of his party on a pinnacle of purity, why did he not make some effort on behalf of decency by reasoning with the Mayor on the merits of allowing the disgraceful exhibition of the "Can-Can" and its attendant orgies to go on uninterrupted and encouraged by city officials, week after week, until the press raised such a howl that they could not do otherwise than order the nuisance moderated. Who have we to thank for such disgraceful exhibitions except the People's Party, led by the sophistry of its unprincipled leaders.

The aptness of the proverb, "By their fruits shall ye know them," is applicable to these men. It will not require much discernment to find out what we have to thank A. C. Hesing and the leaders of the party founded on ignorance and sustained by fraud for. Like an overweighted ship caught in a storm, the Captain finds it necessary doubtless to lighten the ship by throwing overboard the cargo in order to save his own life. If he succeeds in throwing over all that is worthless he will find himself without even the ship, and in deep water. Doubtless Chicago would survive the destruction of them all. Yours,

A. A.

THE SHERIFF'S INCOME.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—SIR: In the daily issues of your paper, among other objects discussed by you is that of the office of Sheriff of Cook County, its emoluments, especially the profits of feeding the prisoners. Having been personally acquainted with the manner in which the prisoners have been fed for the past eight years, the cost of the food, the manner of feeding, etc., I feel competent to give you the exact profit there is in running the County Jail. The average number of prisoners is 120 per day, the year around, to be fed by the Sheriff. He is allowed 35 cents per head daily, which amounts to $42 per day. For breakfast each culprit is furnished two small loaves of bread, which cost 3 cents; a tin cup full of some sort of fluid,—God and the Sheriff only know what it is; the boy who deals it out calls it "chocolate,"—which costs about one penny a cup. For dinner, they boil potatoes, skins and all, with poor beef, in a large kettle. They deal out of this pottage to each prisoner two potatoes and about two ounces of beef in a tin dish, filled, with the water boiled in, which they call "soup." The average cost per prisoner, taking the highest market price for the commodity, could not exceed 5 cents per culprit. For supper, they deal out to each prisoner one small loaf of bread, which could not cost to exceed 1½ cents. These, Mr. Editor, are the rations dealt out from month to month, without change of diet. Now, give the Sheriff an extra allowance of 4½ cents per head for extras, and he would make 20 cents per head daily on each prisoner, which, at the aforesaid average, makes $24 per day on the whole company in the Jail. I am informed by one of the ex-Jail officials, who ought to know, that the net profits are $30 per day. Aside from this, there are a number of persons incarcerated who have means and friends, and will not eat this slop, but have their meals furnished to them by said friends from the restaurants, and all is taxed to the county, and no deduction made therefor, but a full bill presented to the Board of County Commissioners, which is, of course, audited and ordered paid. Thus, Mr. Editor, on this branch of speculation alone, at the low figure I have set, the Sheriff speculates off the pockets of the tax-payers of this county nearly $11,000 per annum.

But this is not all. The Jail boy sells to the prisoners soap, candles, milk, cigars, and tobacco (let alone the beer) at his own price, the revenue of which is undoubtedly divided, he being on a salary. Why is it that the tax-payers of this county should look so little to their interest as not to instruct their Representatives to subvert this source of swindling, to let the Jail-prisoners' feeding by contract, and save the county this revenue, appropriated to the Sheriff's own use and merged in his pockets, in addition to the large salary he receives? If any one should choose to deny the truthfulness of this statement I will refer them to the Commissioners' books, as supplied by the Sheriff.

A TAX-PAYER.

THE COOK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 3, 1875.—The Cook County Bank holds about all the money I was possessed of, being an unfortunate depositor in that concern. There are doubtless others of this city equally unfortunate. You can easily understand with what interest your paper is searched each day in the hope of finding something encouraging to depositors. Is it necessary or advisable for simple depositors to take any legal steps against the bank or stockholders?

A DEPOSITOR.

GENERAL NEWS.

Thieves entered the house of J. P. Graham, No. 577 South Jefferson street, last night, and stole a watch and $6 in currency.

The Le Moyne-Farwell contest gave employment yesterday to the attorneys and Notaries of either side, without developing anything of importance.

Officer Prince arrested a man yesterday, on suspicion of stealing a lot of plumbers' and carpenters' tools, which were found in his possession. The prisoner refused to give his name.

A dog suffered amputation at the neck yesterday by a Van Buren street car, near Morgan, and showed his appreciation of the event by wagging his caudle appendage for some time afterward.

"Ah," muttered a prisoner at the Criminal Court yesterday morning, as his counsel was slaughtering his hopes in a speech to the jury, "wouldn't it be a joke if the jury acquitted me and gave my lawyer a year in the Penitentiary?"

The temperature yesterday, as observed by L. Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, under THE TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 9 above; 10 a. m., 6 above; 12 m., 3 above; 3 p. m., 1 above; 6 p. m., 0; 8 p. m., 3 below.

Monday evening the following were elected officers for the ensuing year of the Masonic Board of Relief of this city: President, William Aldrich; Vice-President, Dr. S. Wickersham; Treasurer, J. Sutton; Secretary, E. Cook; Executive Committee, Dr. R. Thibodo, J. E. Chadwick; Appointed Actuary, E. N. Tucker.

Sophie Worrell fainted during the performance at the Adelphi Tuesday night, and had to be carried off the stage. It was subsequently ascertained that the cause of the young lady's swoon was the flavor of two villainous weeds smoked by Hank Smith and his pard, who, as usual, occupied front seats near the stage.

Owing to the severe cold of last evening there was but a small attendance at the annual meeting of the First Baptist Church, on Wabash avenue. After a half-hour spent in devotional exercises in covenant meeting, it was resolved to postpone the election of officers of the Church till the 1st of May. The reception and discussion of the reports of the Building and Finance Committees were deferred till next Wednesday evening.

The Committee appointed by the Merchants', Farmers', and Mechanics' Bank to make the award of prizes for the best plans of fire-proof construction met yesterday afternoon and conversed about the plans, but adjourned without arriving at any conclusion. The Committee will meet again at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, when it is probable the awards will be made.

For some time the question has been mooted as to the legality of sales of real estate or personal property at the door of the City-Hall building, when the trust-deed or mortgage names the door of the Court-House as the place of public sale. Yesterday Judge Farwell, of the Circuit Court, refused to issue an injunction prayed for by Samuel J. Walker to restrain A. B. Jenks, Trustee, from selling a certain piece of dock-land on the South Branch, liable to sale under a trust-deed, holding that the sale could legally be made at the door of the City-Hall as advertised, though the place of prospective sale named in the trust-deed was the north door of the Court-House. The property was sold at noon yesterday, Mr. Nicholas Dryer being the purchaser, for the sum of $10,000. Mr. Walker had given his note for $25,000 for the land, which is said to be worth $100,000.

The annual installation of officers of the Chicago Photographic Association took place last evening at their hall, No. 158 State street. The following gentlemen, who were elected officers for the ensuing year at the last meeting, were duly installed: President, A. Hall; First Vice-President, S. F. Wheeler; Second Vice-President, J. Smith; Secretary, G. A. Douglass; Treasurer, H. G. Thompson; Executive Committee, J. H. Denslow, D. H. Cross, P. B. Green. After the installation, the members of the Association repaired in a body to the Palmer House, where a grand banquet was given. Numberless toasts were proposed and appropriately responded to. It was not until an early hour this morning that the ceremonies were completed and the assembly dispersed.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes were in session yesterday afternoon in their room at the County Building, considering petitions from divers parties for rebate of taxes. Rebates on the following assessments were made: Carlile Mason & Co., assessment, $20,000, which should have been $8,000; rebate, $94.50. Stephen Wilkes, assessment, $8,000, which should have been $1,200; rebate, $47.88. F. Leverenz, assessment, $10,300, which should have been $500; rebate, $53.90. Sherwood School-Furniture Company, assessment $15,000, which should have been $3,000; rebate, $84.48; Harnish & Leckett, assessment $12,900, which should have been $1,000; rebate, $63.36; Perkins, Fay & Co., assessment $20,000, which should have been $10,000; rebate, $70.40; C. Aulman & Co., assessment $3,000. This property is not taxable in Cook County, it being in being in transitu; rebate, $45.

A representative of THE TRIBUNE sought Mr. W. N. ("Jack") Sturges, yesterday, for the purpose of obtaining the history of Mr. Allen's connection with the corn corner of last November, it having been reported that the latter gentleman had that grain scheme operated in his interest. But Mr. Sturges declined giving any statement concerning the transaction, and remarked that he was not at liberty to tell what he knew, at present, and asked to be excused from giving any account of the matter. A Receiver had been appointed, he stated, and the facts would probably be brought to light before him; the newspapers had given statements which he thought should remain at present uncontradicted. There is no doubt that Mr. Sturges has a knowledge of the corner, which, if made public, would cause a slight sensation in financial and commercial circles; but the public and the press must wait for the developments soon to be made before the Receiver, A. H. Burley.

VOTING FOR ALDERMEN.

Mr. P. Atkinson, of the Fifteenth Ward, suspecting that his vote for Alderman in last fall's election was thrown away, writes as follows:

At the last election, wishing to record my vote in opposition to the two saloon-keepers who were candidates for the office of Alderman in the Fifteenth Ward, I selected my own candidates, an American (O. H. Allen) and a German (George Steinhaus), both of them intelligent and respectable men, old residents, and infinitely better qualified for the office than any of the candidates on the printed tickets.

In the returns published in THE TRIBUNE these names did not appear; and I inquired of one of the judges in the Holstein District where I voted, whether the full returns were given in THE TRIBUNE, to which he replied that, "If the men for whom I voted were not regularly nominated by a convention, they could not be recognized as candidates, as it would be unparliamentary!" Now, if you have a copy of the official returns at hand, will you please inform me whether these names appear on the record, and oblige

P. ATKINSON."

The only names appearing on the poll-books as having been voted for as candidates for the office of Alderman in the Fifteenth Ward, are M. Ryan, N. Eckhardt, J. A. E. Lindt, A. Swine, L. Anderson, and E. Wilkin. The names of O. H. Allen and George Stienhaus do not appear on the books in any manner.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE.

The semi-annual exhibition of St. Ignatius College was held last night, in the college hall, at No. 413 West Twelfth street. Notwithstanding the extremely cold weather, with the mercury sinking below zero, and the wind blowing a fierce hurricane, the attendance was large, and the immense hall was comfortably well filled by the friends of the institution.

The exercises of the evening were opened at 7:30 o'clock, and those who braved the stormy cold weather were more than paid for their trouble. The entertainment was by the lads of the College, and was composed of orations, dialogues, and poems, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. The pupils of St. Ignatius show an extraordinary culture for youths of their age,—they all being quite youthful,—and there is certainly the making of finished orators and scholars in the material as seen last night at the College. It would be difficult to particularize and make special mention of any one of the young men, as each and every one acquitted himself with honor to his instructors and himself.

At the close of the exercises Bishop Foley, assisted by Father De Blieck, awarded the testimonials, and this concluded the exhibition and exercises of the evening.

It would have been wise in the managers of the exhibition had they provided some means by which the large hall could have been heated, and thereby added to the comfort of the audience. The hall was extremely cold, and there was not a spark of fire in the room. If the ladies and children who were there present do not suffer for some days to come from sore throats and influenza it will not be the fault of the person who had the heating of the College hall in charge.

THE PROPOSED CHURCH CONSOLIDATION.

A meeting of the Committees of Conference of the Ninth and Grace Presbyterian Churches was held Tuesday evening at the residence of J. P. Ramsey. The following gentlemen compose the Committees: Messrs. Ford, Bensley, Brown, Cowles, and Ewing, of the Ninth Church, and Messrs. Everts, Forrester, Merrett, Rumsey, and Jacobs, of Grace Church. The question of a union of the two churches was fully discussed and the Committee was unanimous for the union. The conditions of the union were also discussed, but no conclusion was reached. There was a difference of opinion on the part of the Committee, but nothing of a very serious nature.

There appeared very little opposition to the proposed union in either of the churches. What little there is comes of a disaffection which has grown out of the attempt of some of Mr. Ely's friends in either church to force him upon the church, when united, as its pastor. A compromise is likely to be made, however, in the final adjustment of affairs, by which he will be retained for awhile. The majority of either church will not object to the proposition as one of the conditions of the union. Another of the conditions will be, doubtless, that the united congregation shall occupy the Ninth Church. Grace Church, in this event, will most likely be sold or leased to St. Mark's Church or one of the Catholic churches. The Reformed Episcopal Church is also mentioned as desiring the building, since that denomination is contemplating starting a congregation in that vicinity.

The Centenary Methodist Church Committee, appointed to pass upon the application of Dr. McKaig, of the Ninth Church, for admission to that church and denomination, held a meeting last night. Some further investigations were made in the matter, but no report was agreed upon. The report is promised the public in a few days.

THE CITY-HALL.

Mr. S. M. Moore, the recently-elected Fire Commissioner, yesterday qualified and received his commission from the City Clerk.

The Board of Public Works were yesterday busily engaged in preparing the evidence which they will submit to the Judiciary Committee at their meeting this morning in regard to the Fullerton avenue conduit.

The Committee on Schools and the Committee on Judiciary, together with the more important city officials, meet this forenoon in the City Clerk's office. The School Committee will consider the appointment of three appraisers for school-fund property, and the Judiciary Committee will consider the Fullerton avenue conduit appropriation.

Owing to the severity of the weather but few Aldermen appeared around the City-Hall yesterday, and these few only met for the purpose of adjourning to the Can-Can matinee. As a consequence, news was a discount around the old rookery, excepting the time Commissioner Reno delivered a voluminous discourse on the subject, "Is Reno a Police Commissioner?"

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A meeting of the Chicago Bar Association will be held Saturday at 2 p. m.

The Athenæum gives its regular sociable this evening, in charge of the West Side Committee.

A cadet reception is to be given to-morrow night at the Mount Vernon Military Academy, at Morgan Park.

A sociable will be given this evening at the parlors of the First Presbyterian Church, to which all of the congregation are invited.

A regular meeting of the Trinity Church Association will be held in the chapel, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street, this evening.

Mrs. Van Cott speaks at the noon meeting in the First Methodist Church, and preaches in the large audience-room at 7:30 p. m. to-day.

"The New Germany," by the Rev. C. W. Wendte, is the lecture for next Sunday afternoon before the Sunday Lecture Society at the Grand Opera House.

Dr. Mary H. Thompson will give the fifth lecture of the afternoon dime course in the hall of the Athenæum, No. 114 Madison street, at 3 p. m. to-day. Subject: "Habits of School-Girls."

Members and invited guests of the Ellis Park Club will be welcomed to our special party at Carr's South Side Hall this evening, which is given to Ald. T. C. Clarke, President of the Club.

Madame Leonowens will lecture next Sunday, at 3 p. m., at the Church of the Messiah, Michigan avenue, corner of Twenty-fourth street, on "The Rivers of Egypt." Tickets 25 cents, at the door.

To-night Nathan Sheppard will deliver the fifth lecture in the Dime Lecture Course of the Young Men's Christian Association in Farwell Hall. Subject: "The Tongue," a humorous lecture never delivered in this city before.

Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, A. F. and A. M., will hold their second social this evening at Oriental Hall, No. 122 LaSalle street. Dr. Stocking will give an original poem, "The Past and the Present," Dr. Collyer will deliver an address, and there will also be music and reading by well-known artists.

A very pleasant evening is expected at the parlors of the Chicago University on Friday evening, when the young lady students connected with the institution will be happy to receive their friends at a literary and musical entertainment, given for the purpose of furnishing and carpeting their study-room in the building. Tickets are only 25 cents, and a large attendance is expected.

The ladies of Grace Methodist Church on North La Salle street, invite all who can do so to come to their oyster supper and social to be held this evening, commencing at 6:30 o'clock and continuing until all are served. The preparations are elaborate, and a good time for all who attend is assured. Choice vocal and instrumental music form part of the programme. Tickets may be had at the door for 50 cents each. Strangers in the city will find the people of Grace Church ready to extend to them a cordial welcome.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

At the regular monthly meeting of Village Trustees, held in the Town Hall Tuesday evening, there were present Messrs. Gilbert, Gage, Blanchard, Mann, and Kidder.

Two communications were received from Fire-Marshal Humphrey, one in relation to the fire of last week and its origin, the other embodying a request that a 4-inch pipe be extended from the nearest water main to the Town-Hall, by opening which an alarm would be given at the Water-Works in case of fire. A communication was also presented from Prof. H. S. Carhart, proposing to connect the Town-Hall with the Water-Works by means of a telegraph line.

A petition was presented by the citizens of the North Ward for more light in that locality, to the extent of half-a-dozen street-lamps. Referred.

A plat of a new subdivision by the Northwestern University was presented and accepted. It embraces the territory between Milburn street on the north and Foster street on the south, and lying between Chicago and Ovington avenues.

The plat of C. L. Jenks of a resubdivision of Blocks 27, 28, 32, 33, and 37, in North Evanston, was referred to the Committee on Plats and Subdivisions.

An ordinance for the opening of Lyons street from Asbury to Ridge avenues was adopted.

Bills to the amount of $814 were approved and ordered paid, the greater part of the amount being for articles which will be used for the Water-Works.

The Hurd prize, established by the Hon. H. B. Hurd, to be given to the member of the Senior class of the University who should write the best essay on a scientific subject assigned by the Faculty, has just been awarded to Mr. F. A. Hills, of Oregon, Ill.

The five best essays were written by F. A. Hills, J. F. Stout, J. H. Hamline, J. J. Crist, and F. M. Warrington. This fact gives these gentlemen an opportunity to complete for the Blanchard prize of $100 just before Commencement next June.

The funeral of Maud Marcy, the youngest daughter of Prof. Oliver Marcy, of the University, was largely attended yesterday afternoon. It occurred at the Methodist Church, the services being conducted by Dr. J. F. Jutkins. The classes in many departments of the University and public school were dismissed to give the students an opportunity to attend. Prof. Marcy left last evening with the remains for Wilbraham, where he formerly resided.

WAUKEGAN.

An ugly feature in connection with the burning of the school-house in the Fourth District is, that it was evidently the work of an incendiary, and had been so deliberately planned that, but for the children being dismissed for recess at the time of its bursting into flame, loss of life must almost inevitably have ensued. The school-house was insured for $500 in Erskine & Son's agency, so the city is not much of a loser by the fire.

The new fire company held their monthly meeting Tuesday night last, and are as likely a looking lot of young fellows, even if the city won't allow them shirts, as you could wish to see. David Erskine, Esq., is Secretary of the company, and, in fact, is Secretary to everything that is inaugurated.

According to programme, the liquor-sellers called yesterday upon R. K. Colis, Esq., J. P., not, as was supposed, to answer why they had openly, persistently, and defiantly broken the laws of the State, but to act out a little play for the amusement of the liquor-loving portion of the public. Owing to THE TRIBUNE'S comments upon previous performances, a change of programme was deemed advisable, and so, upon being gathered together, the liquor-dealers, instead of being marched off to imaginary jails and mulcted in piles of visionary greenbacks, were exhorted, lectured, and threatened with the direct penalties if they didn't literally "dry up until after the election." Of course the saloonists became at once the most enthusiastic of temperance men. Each man took the pledge to sell no more, first for himself, then for his neighbor, next they all bound themselves in a body, and lastly volunteered to resolve themselves into a committee of prevention to keep others from setting at naught the majesty of the law. Mr. Colis had no part in the proceedings, and as the cases were not prosecuted, of course had nothing to do but fill his reserved seat, and prevent any liquor-dealer from committing hari-kari in the exuberance of his desire to give some tangible proof of his sincerity. However, the election will now soon be on, and the vexed liquor question will be adjusted one way or another. If the no-license party carry it, public opinion, now thoroughly aroused, will in the future bring about a sweeping reform. The liquor-sellers know this, and they will reluctantly throw up the sponge. On the other side, if the license party win, the public will at least be spared the painful spectacle of seeing that law, which should never speak but to command, and never command but to be obeyed, being made the puppet and the plaything of the hour.

The Waukeganites are certainly a whole-souled people. One of the citizens recently lost his wife, and was left in indigent circumstances with a family of young children.

Sheriff Buell, Del Buell, F. M. Porter, et al., got up a raffle for his old horse yesterday, and in less than an hour sold $140 of tickets; but seven men having to be pressed to buy a ticket and but three absolutely refusing. The raffle comes off on the 10th.

A musical soiree was given last evening by Mrs. H. A. Putnam, whose scholars by their performance showed the care with which they have been instructed vocally and instrumentally. Among others who took part were Misses Ida Merrill, Lucy Merrill, Minnie Gray, Hattie George.

OAK PARK.

The Union Club will give its eighth sociable this evening at the usual place of meeting. It is expected that a large number of persons will be present from Maywood, an invitation having been extended to them in return for that given to the Union Club to be present at the dancing party which took place at the Maywood Hall Tuesday evening.

There will be an oyster supper and dramatic entertainment at Unity Church Friday evening, commencing at 5 o'clock. After supper, a drama entitled "Dr. Mondschein" will be presented. Preparations for a most pleasant and enjoyable time are making.

WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN.

The Great Storm Proves Too Much for the Convention at Fort Atkinson, and Adjournment Is Had.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT ATKINSON, Wis., Feb. 3.—The Wisconsin State Dairymen's Association met here to-day, and was called to order by Vice-President Dousman, of Waukesha. Owing to the storm the attendance was small.

The discussion was opened by Secretary Hoard on the topic, "Is it advisable to hold a dairy fair in connection with the next State Fair?" B. R. Hinkley, of Oconomowoc, thought it advisable to hold such fair. Remarks were made by W. C. White, of Kenosha; M. C. Jones, of Fort Atkinson; Vice-President Dousman, and others, in favor of the same.

The following resolution was offered by Secretary Hoard and adopted:

Resolved, By this Association, that a dairy fair be held under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society at the next State Fair, provided the State Society will agree to the same, and a committee of five be appointed by the President to confer with the Executive Committee of the State Society and make all necessary arrangements in the matter.

The President appointed the following Committee: B. R. Hinkley, Oconomowoc; W. C. White, Kenosha; Hiram Smith, Sheboygan Falls; Chester Hazen, Brandon; D. W. Curtis, Fort Atkinson. Owing to the severity of the storm, which continues unabated, it was thought best to adjourn the Convention until Feb. 17 and 18, at which time there will undoubtedly be a large attendance.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEWCASTLE, Ind., Feb. 3.—T. D. Sewall, of Massachusetts, has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Ohio and Indiana, vice S. T. Powell, whom the Government has appointed to the Supervisority of Internal Revenue for California, with headquarters at San Francisco. Mr. Sewall will probably remove his office from this city to Cincinnati or Indianapolis. Some degree of political importance is generally attached to this change.

The Old Woman's Treasure.

From the Detroit Free Press.

An old woman died in a lone house on Croghan street Monday night. No one knew it until yesterday, when everything looked so grim and silent around the house that the door was burst in and they found the old woman dead. She had lived there for years and years. People knew her, yet no one knew her. Some called her "Old Nan," and some thought her a witch. She never left her yard, never spoke to any one except to snarl and growl, and a lone sailor drifting about on the ocean could not have been more distant from love and sympathy.

No one ever called twice on "Old Nan" for charity. Beggars sometimes knocked at her humble door, but as soon as they saw her witch-like face, bent form, and menacing look, they hurried away, marking the house that they might not call again. If you had asked any of the neighbors if the old woman had a heart,—could feel love, pity, or tenderness,—if there was anything which could get down through the crust of disappointment, avarice, and despair, and touch the nature which God gives every woman, they would have laughed in derision. And yet she had a heart, and it was touched. Death touched it.

She did not die in her bed. She might have been ill for three or four days, but she did not call out and ask for assistance. Perhaps she felt that her time had come, and that no human hand could aid her, and as she felt the weight of its shadow she was a woman again. There were longings in her heart, new feelings in her soul, and no one can say that she did not weep. She crept off the bed, made her way to an old chest, and from its depths she pulled up an old and tattered Testament. Between its leaves were two cards. On one was pinned a lock of hair, tied with faded ribbon—a brown, curly lock, such as you might clip from the head of a boy of 5. In a quaint, old hand was written on the card the words: "My boy Jamie's hair." On the other card were pinned three or four violets, so old and faded that they looked like paper.

She sat in a chair holding the book in her lap, and her stiffening fingers held those cards up to her blind eyes. Thus they found her—a card in either hand and the Holy Book lying open in her lap! The men, women, and children who had crowded in with the officer saw how it was, and some of them wept. Old Nan had a heart, after all. She must have been a mother once and had a mother's tender feeling. No doubt she was loved and happy when she severed that brown curl from its mates and wrote on the card, "My boy Jamie's hair!"

They removed the precious relics very tenderly, and when they came to look into the face they saw that it almost wore a smile, and that the hard lines had all been rubbed out by the tenderness which flowed into her heart as death was laying its hand upon her.

Who culled those violets? Where is Jamie?

Curious Customs.

Some curious customs are still extant in the Spreewald villages in Wendish Prussia when the head of the family dies. For instance, if the deceased should have chanced to be a bee-keeper, one of the family will go to the hive, and, striking the comb, will exclaim, "Bees, arise, your master is dead!" On the morning of the funeral, too, the men proceed to the cattle-sheds, and after causing the animals to get upon their legs, and placing cheese before them, will solemnly announce to them that the body is about to be taken away.

INTIMIDATION.

The Subject on Which the New Orleans Committee Are Taking Testimony.

The Experience of Several Northern Men Opposed to Such a Theory.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—Before the Congressional Committee to-day Charles W. Burt testified as follows:

Reside, in Shreveport. Has resided there two years and a half. Occupation, merchant. Is from New York. Was very cordially received by the people. Witness's social intercourse with the people of that city and section has been most pleasant. Representative residents express a desire that representative men from the North should settle in that country. The feeling of the residents is good toward the General Government. Troops have been in Caddo Parish nearly ever since witness had lived in the parish. If the troops were absent from the parish, a law officer of the Federal Government, calling upon the people, would receive assistance in making arrests. Did not know of a White League in Shreveport. The election last fall was as quiet as I ever saw held in any State. There was a disposition on the part of the people that it would be the general desire of the people, without regard to races, for order and good government. There is great depression in business and shrinkage in values there, which has in part resulted from high taxation and maladministration generally. The City of Shreveport, although patrolled by a volunteer police force, was at the time of Merrill's appearance as orderly as any town in New England. The ill-feeling against most Republican officials is owing to their corruptness. There are some who are respected. Mr. Wise, though a Republican, and an officeholder, is widely esteemed.

To Mr. Frye—Saw negroes vote the Conservative ticket. For two months and a half, previous to election, under the volunteer police, the city was quiet. Belong to a white man's club, but did not join the White League. Knows of no White League in the city. He does not know of any residents being engaged in the Coushatta massacre. Everybody with whom witness conversed of that affair condemned it.

To Mr. Wheeler—If it had not been for the partisan action of Maj. Merrill, there is no doubt but that the labor resolutions would have been rescinded.

S. B. STEERS

was sworn, and testified as follows:

Resides in Shreveport. Is a native of New York. Was well received by the white people of Shreveport. The people are anxious that respectable men should come from the North and settle there. A Republican office-holder, if he be upright and honest, will be respected. He thought during the first few years of his residence in the South that the two races could never live amicably, but there is now a better feeling existing, and, were it not for the interposition of certain white Republicans the blacks and whites would get on peaceably. The white people regard Kellogg as a usurper, and to that may be attributed the late troubles. It is my opinion that the affairs have not been administered honestly, and certainly the people have been exceedingly patient. There is no hostility against the General Government. There is no desire for the re-establishment of slavery. Any man who would attempt to defraud the negroes in settlement would lose caste among the people. Knows of a White-League organization. There are political clubs in the town. The election passed off very quietly, and many negroes voted the Conservative ticket.

Cross-examined—To Mr. Frye: As to the difference between the Warmoth and Kellogg Governments, there is little. A number of colored men voted the Conservative ticket. The Republican officials of the parish are to some extent corrupt. There was a public card signed by Northern residents of Shreveport denunciatory of Merrill's reports. The most corrupt appropriations had been made by Radical officers in the Government of Shreveport, particularly in the management of the savings bank monopoly.

Mr. Marshall here reminded Mr. Eyre that the cross-examination should not be conducted as in a public court.

T. C. MONCURE

was sworn, and gave the following testimony:

Has lived at Shreveport since 1861. Came originally from Virginia, and has resided in Louisiana for fourteen years. Was a candidate for State Treasurer in the last election. Soon after the reconstruction of the State it was found that the negroes were induced to array themselves in solid mass in the interest of classes of men who were strangers in the State, and who had organized the negroes not for the public good, but to secure their election to official positions. Witness was nominated for the Legislature in 1870. The blacks were told that their interests were dependent upon those of the whites; that they were their laborers, and that there should be no antagonism between them. The colored men were impressed with these statements, but the Radicals eradicated this idea from their minds in secret meetings with them, and told them that the Conservatives were not sincere, and only desired to obtain power in order to cast them back into slavery. In the Legislature of 1871 and 1872 there were many plundering schemes. One of these was the State-House bill, which was defeated by parliamentary tactics, the entire Democratic vote going against it. In the canvass of 1872 there was a new feature. Witness said this war in Louisiana was not against Republicans but against dishonest government. In 1872 the Conservatives fused into one party. There were many colored men on the ticket, and the election was carried in Caddo, but the candidates were counted out. It has always been an attempt of the white people to make the political division a fair one. The organization of the Whites was not intended to deprive the negroes of any of their rights. In 1874, having tried all other means, the campaign was conducted under the avowed auspices of the whites. It was not the intention to deprive the negroes of a single right. It was believed that more effect would be produced on the negro mind by having a straight-out white ticket, than by having a mixed black and white. The result showed the correctness of this supposition. The white ticket had a larger black vote than it ever commanded before. The campaign was fairly conducted at the time, as fairly by the whites as any that has been held. The relations between the white and colored races are in reality, friendly, except when they are acted upon in an election or by the machinations of men who are trying to organize the negro and obtain control of the machinery of the Government. I believe there is a general and complete disposition on the part of the controlling element of the white population to recognize every legal right of the negro. I believe that the negro would enjoy infinitely more happiness, and be better taken care of, with the State under Conservative control. I believe that, in the ordinary everyday intercourse, the negro and white man are much more friendly at the South among employers and employed than at the North, because the two people have been raised up together. The election in Shreveport was fairly conducted, 500 negroes voting without any unfair means taken to affect their votes. I do not believe there was a colored vote unfairly influenced by the whites in the parish. No one has ever seen what disposition has been made with the colored school fund. In Caddo $2,000 was missing. It is a matter of notoriety that the Legislature in New Orleans is influenced by improper motives. Falkner was the most notorious lobbyist, York, Dewees, and Mathews, men engaged in these schemes, and others, are again returned. Witness, upon proceeding to Coushatta, after the arrival of the United States troops, found the principal citizens under arrest or taking to the woods. Not only was this condition of things in Coushatta, but in the surrounding parishes. The disposition among the whites is to do justice to black and white.

A. HALE

(colored) sworn, and testified as follows:

Resides in Shreveport. Believes the late election to have been a fair one. The way in which the savings bank was managed made a great many colored men Democrats. Voted with the Conservative party in order to secure good government. Witness was disgusted with the claims of Radical speakers who pretended that all the negroes would again be reduced to slavery, and trying to control their votes in that way. Witness had been a slave. His place was that of confidential servant, and he could not well say that his condition now was much better than it was before the war; that, judging as it had fared with him, the colored men who behaved themselves at all were treated like whites. All the threats made by whites to discharge could not have been carried out and did not affect the colored men, because everybody knew the planters were obliged to have hands till January to get out the crops. The colored people in the parish were not afraid of any trouble about obtaining work, though they were dependent on their labor for their living. Generally the colored people are on the most friendly terms with the whites. The negroes get justice before a white jury as readily as a white man. Several hundred negroes voted the white ticket. Some would not vote the Republican ticket from party dissatisfaction. Intelligent negroes believe their interest is identified with the whites, which is the reason they give for voting for them. Negroes voted in Caddo and surrounding parishes at the late election freely, quietly, and fairly. Witness is worth $10,000.

Witness was subjected to a fierce examination from Mr. Frye, who recited to him various articles from the Republican platform and party proceedings, with the inquiry, What do you think of that doctrine? Replies were made in accordance with the above evidence.

E. H. MARR

sworn, and told the following story:

Am a member of the New Orleans Bar. Never have had an office or been a candidate. Had been Chairman of a Democratic Convention early in the late canvass. A considerable number of colored men seemed to take an interest in the discussion. I then stated on many occasions that, where the colored element was in the preponderance that their choice in the elections would meet with no opposition; otherwise there was a perfectly fair election throughout the State. The difference between the colored and white vote was very small, rather in favor of the whites according to the census, although the census of 1870 was taken when the white population was mostly absent from the city. One of the injurious assumptions against the Conservative party was that there was a strict color line in politics in this State. In reality this was not the case. A great many colored men had been put on the Conservative ticket, and commanded colored votes. Not one-tenth of the thinking people believe the present Government to be otherwise than illegal, imposed on them against their will. After every desperate resort by the General Government on the opening of this canvass, they felt that it was of the last importance to obtain possession of this Government. At the last election the returns showed the disapprobation of the people of the existing Government in terms as strong as can be conceived of, by twenty-nine majority in the Lower House. Witness never sent any such dispatch as had been sworn to on the other side. Witness will die in the belief, as he said before, that it is the right of the people in a Republican Government to put down any usurpation with a strong hand, even if they have to appeal to arms. During the last summer the State Central Committee always advised in reference to a fusion ticket, that such an arrangement should be made fairly, whenever practicable or advisable. The more liberal colored men agreed to this. Witness spoke in favor of it. The people on both sides, in good faith, attempted to carry it out. The color line was ignored. The doctrine of a strict white man's ticket was never carried out in any parish. The name under which the movement for the redemption of the State was organized was the Democratic-Conservative party. The name of "The White Man's party" was voted down, though the phrase, "We, the white men, and all others opposed to the Kellogg Government," occurred in the Baton Rouge Convention. The phrase was not intended to exclude black voters. Compromise tickets were seen in a dozen parishes. Colored men were put in place of white men whenever it united the Opposition ticket. Witness read an extract from the *Republican* to show this. The effect of the late political situation has been that the people felt called upon to look to themselves for a redress of grievances more than under any other circumstances they would have done. The first movement in Colfax, Grant Parish, had been opposition, or pretended support to the officers who had been announced in the official journal commissioned by Mr. Kellogg. The colored people had commenced drilling and white families had fled to the woods. Witness read extracts from the *Republican*, stating that the negroes at Colfax were well armed, and for two weeks in their armed occupation of the town were expecting United States troops. He gave an account of the desecration of a dead body in a private residence, and the general history of the Colfax riot. The killing, which went beyond measure, did not occur until after the killing of Hudnut and the wounding of another man. At the commencement of the campaign it was the general opinion that there was no need of having a canvass, because in any event it was thought probable that the election would be decided in favor of the Kellogg party, and the determination to go on was only arrived at by a small Central Committee. Witness believed that whenever the general conviction forced itself upon the American mind that there was fraud in getting possession of the Government, that there would be trouble in every case. The people should remain passive when their rights were taken from them until their legal remedies were exhausted. The races would long since have amicably adjusted themselves, but for the interested opposition of the Radical leaders, who used them to control the State. The action of the General Government had excited the distrust of the white people. He firmly believed that the whites had no disposition to take away from the negro his rights or any of them.

FREEPORT.

Hymeneal—Literary—False Alarm of Fire on a Rough Day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Feb. 3.—The marriage, this evening, at the residence of Mr. A. K. Stibgen, by the Rev. F. P. Cleveland, of Mr. Charles P. Chapman and Miss Anna Stibgen, was one of the most happy society events recently occurring in this city.

The High School Literary Society gave an interesting entertainment to-night.

An alarm of fire to-day fortunately proved false, but filled the streets with frightened people.

THAT $5,000 PUFF.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 3.—The *Appeal* says, in reference to the book found in possession of a person at Louisville, relating to the intrigues and alleged marriage of George IV., of England, that Louisville has the book, but Memphis has the man, and that Francis Wallford White, clerk in the Southern Express office, is the grandson of that monarch by Mrs. Fitzherbert. Mr. White states that his father, William Wallford, died at Portsmouth Hauts, June 24, 1859, and left papers establishing the fact that he was a son of King George. Mr. White treats the matter with indifference. He has two brothers living in this State, one at Nashville.

Pianos—Pianos.

At Reed's Temple of Music, No. 92 Van Buren street good second-hand pianos, with seven octaves, rosewood cases, and carved legs, can be bought from $200 to $250,—warranted five years.

DEATHS.

MARCY—At Evanston, on the 1st inst., Maud Marcy, youngest daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Oliver Marcy.

☞ Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

TERRY—In this city, Feb. 3, 1875, Mr. E. D. Terry, aged 42 years.

Funeral from 401 West Monroe-st. Friday, Feb. 5, at 11 a. m. Friends of the family invited.

Mr. Terry was for many years a prominent business man in Chicago, and for some years past, up to the time of his death, proprietor of the extensive establishment known as the Putnam Clothing House.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Upwards of Thirty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy.

For all Purposes of a Family Liniment,

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Children Often Look Pale and Sick

From no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents a box.

CATARRH CURE.

TOWNE'S
UNIVERSAL
CATARRH CURE.
Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

AUCTION SALES.

By HODGES & CO.
638 West Lake-st.
THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at 10 a. m.,
AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
No. 228 WEST MONROE-ST.,
Between Green and Peoria, we shall sell
The Entire Contents of the 3-story Brick,

Fourteen rooms completely furnished, consisting of one 7¾-octave Piano (Rosewood), Brussells and Ingrain Carpets, fine Parlor, Dining, Sitting, and Chamber Furniture. Also, Crockery, Glassware, Plated Ware, &c., &c. Kitchen and Laundry Utensils. Look out for bargains. Sale positive and without reserve.
WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 638 West Lake-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
SALESROOMS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.
This morning, THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at 9:30 o'clock,
DRY GOODS.
5,000 yds Hamburg Edging and Insertings,
Fine Custom-Made Clothing,
Ladies' and Gents' Seasonable Underwear,
Hosiery, Gloves, and Mitts,
200 doz. Towels, Table-Covers, and Napkins,
Linen Handkerchiefs, and Ladies' Cloaks.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Children's Shoes, Philadelphia Make,
20 Bales Cotton Batts.
Regular Saturday Sale.
NEW AND USED FURNITURE
SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 6, at 9:30 o'clock.

ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.
Special Auction Sale, Friday, 5th.
The large stock of Consignments in house compels us to make Special Sale of
FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS
and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Expect Bargains.
ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
Regular Weekly Sale. AT AUCTION,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Friday Morning, Feb. 5, at 9:30 o'clock.
New and Second-hand Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, Lounges, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Office Desks, Chairs, Carpets, Stoves, and a large stock of General Merchandise, Buggy Harness, etc., etc.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.
AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
$10,000 Stock of Household Furniture,
16 Crates W. G. Crockery; Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture; Sofas, Bed and French Lounges, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Window Shades, Parlor and Office Desks, Show Cases, Mirrors, Carpets, Floor Oil Cloth, one two-seated Cutter, cost $250.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By LEONARD & CO.,
81 Madison-st., (opposite McVicker's Theatre).
LEMONS.
On THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock, at 81 MADISON-ST., 40 Boxes Prime Lemons will be sold without reserve, in lots to suit the trade.
LEONARD & CO., Auctioneers.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
27 East Washington-st.
Regular Sale of Boots and Shoes
THIS (THURSDAY) MORNING, at 9½ o'clock.